# Zion's Herald and Weslevan Journal.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, FOR THE NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

VOL. XXXV. { REV. N. E. COBLEIGH, Editor. FRANKLIN RAND, Publishing Agent,

- BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864:

Terms, \$2.50, strictly in advance. NO. 52

DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND PHYSICAL FORCE COMPATIBLE. Causes, First and Second-Absurdities-Cha

Necessary Ideal of Creation.

MR. EDITOR :- I perceive that Bro. Steele has favored me with an installment upon my call for light. The delay of my acknowledgment has been of necessity, and not from any failure to appreciate the obligation conferred. His favor is coupled with another Bro Noon, in the same communication. I will thresh and winnow my end of the heap, and give Bro. S. credit for the net proceeds.

By profession, he believes in causes first and second, and thus puts himself squarely with the world's honored thinkers on the platform of cosmical agency; but in definition, to my thought, he smudges his subject and leaves the great axioms like great mountains in a mist; and whether mist or mountains, is the per-

Metaphysics is a phantom without logie, and without precise definition, logic is an impossibility. Cause proper, has in it a self or inherent force which is its essence, and without which it is not a cause. Varieties of cause, if any, do not vary in that which makes them cause, but in some respects not essential thereto. The variety is not of essence, but of some of its possible conditions. The distinction, then, of first and second, must not change the quality of the radical element in the causes, but leaving that pure in both, all else relative to them may by possibility differ in quantity and quality as immensity from the mote, and as divine and spiritual from material qualities.

There is but one absolute first cause, and all other are absolutely secondary, being subsequent to the first, derived from and continually dependent on it, and also conditioned by it. The two orders include all causativeness in the universe, and the distinction of the two is near the starting point of thought, and by it can never be confounded in its processes without

Sometimes a means lying between a cause and its object is, by way of accommodation, figuratively spoken of as the causal agent. If literally taken, it involves positive falsehood, and such form of speech is never used intelligently, but with the understanding that for present accommodation, one thing is consid-

which, in reality, it has nothing in common. As I see it, the secondary causes of Bro. S. are no causes at all, being only instruments by which causation reaches its object, and if otherwise called, are the universal world scramble, toil and quarrel. It is misnomers, and as such, are abhorred by imperial and the object of all trade, and in its varieties constitutes jects of thought are fundamentally unlike, and how- medicine or condiment, as alkali, acid, salt, combusti ever remotely traced, are not found to originate in ble, expansible or whatever-all the physical affecany one common principle, but are originally and absolutely distinct.

The first causes of Bro. S. are equally misnomers, of nature. His are many, while nature's is one. His first are in fact but secondary, being subsequent to the first, derived from and continually dependent on it, and also conditioned by it. Man, though a cause, can never be spoken of as first, except by a figure are in conflict with the love of God, and are forbidden. which, literally taken, is falsehood and a violation of Materiality in all its forms and particulars is by God what is fundamental in nature. Man, though a moral denied all representative relation to himself, and its agent, and capable of submitting himself to either of use for such purpose is forbidden, and so forbidden, such destination by the yes or no he gives to moral how so if matter in its essential qualities, if not in its conditions imposed, yet this gives a firstness infinitely totality, is God? And if God is the great staple of inferior, and totally distinct from that which distinguishes absoluteness from utter dependency and con-

Bro. S. are only figuratively such, and literally are And instead of calling the drunkard from his cups not such, and my expectation is small that his main subject will be found otherwise than true in the figure. but false in fact. In my former communication I used the term cause in its proper sense, and in that sense only was it proper to the subject discussed.

The main question stands thus: Is there any cause but God in the universe? If yes, then it is secondary by the necessity of nature. We next inquire if secondary causativeness is in matter as well as in spirit? Bro. S. denies as I understand him, and I affirm, until

1. The prima facie indications of nature favor the one as much as the other. Matter, to human observation, shows in its different masses and elements the in the detail of intelligent practical life. If the opommon experience, and shown by other methods.

providence, but as not distinguishing its mode in the ing intended and precognized as such, and the final particulars bearing upon this question. Bro. S. seems to admit the indiscriminatingness of biblical teaching and preregistered in the divine prescience. in this particular, and vet in a former call for light the alleged discrepancy of material force with the occur; or really so, with respect to influence from Bible statement was his objection to receiving the such agent, or with respect to his prior or subsequen former. It would seem as though the first and moth- cognition by knowledge, or as related to his inter erly lessons of nature on this subject, were intended but this is because of the limitations of the agent, and to form the popular faith and guide its practice, and can have no application to the divine government so intended, because truthful, there being no more occasion for its direct and positive affirmation by revelation, than for such affirmation of the being of God, both being equally necessary conclusions from most obvious and natural premises. Thus viewed, different persons and generations have a common right to spec- litionary also, and also intelligent; and then O, the ulate on the subject, and in case of dissent from the absurdity, if nothing worse! This is purely gratuitous. popular faith, the differing dogina is entitled to respect I discriminated precisely and several times between only as supported by substantial reason. Whatever spiritual causality and material, making the causes the fathers of former days may have seen fit to incul- respectively, in kind, conform to the subjects in which never discharge their posterity from the obligation of matter; then is cause possible without volition. He the world's larger experience.

properties of things are they cognized, and by those novo as he was well fitted to, borrowed some confusion the formula. Let the effect to be accomplished be the building of a house, the material of which is brick, to obtain a residence the motive, and man the agent. Then, efficient man is the builder, material man is the creature, one great confusion—a monster mass—all God or God all. Or if the mind shall attempt to organize and give some form of individualization to this chaos, and yet follow not nature's law in the grouping, but assign and partition being otherwise than as nature groups properties in oneness, the mental creation thus produced will be arbitrary, false and monstrous. In one of the directions of this great error, we reach pantheism, and in the other, heathen cosmogonies and theogenies, and what a resolvement of all these, and everything else with similar relations by the same name, with an adjective distinction only, is to introduce a principle of universal bewilderment. I regard it as a metaphysical trap, the invention of a distant and rude age, and useful only for the ensuare
like formula. Let the effect to be accomplished be the builder, material of which is brick, to obtain a residence the motive, and man the agent. Then, efficient man is the builder, material man is the trait of a gentleman. This opinion has ruined thousands, who entered upon life with fair prospects of usefulness and respectability. By all the friendship which I bear to you, young men, along the excessive drinking denotes a liberal mind, and is a trait of a gentleman. This opinion has ruined thousands, who entered upon life with fair prospects of usefulness and respectability. By all the friendship which I bear to you, young men, along the example of the same sense that the motive, and only in the sense that the motive, and only in the sense that the motive and only in the sense that the moon and a mouse, God and a worm, contribute to make up the universe. To call all these, and everything else with similar relations by the same name, with an adjective distinction only, is one in the proposed of the produced will be arbitrary

Precisely in that direction is the breach upon the | ment of such philosophers as from stupidity or careto plural existence-half God and half matter-the identity of both being destroyed, and the result, by Formulas-Walson-A Metaphysical Trap-The nature's standard, neither God or matter, but a hybrid creation. In reading up carefully the history of human thought, one will be liable to great surprises from the vast amount of unwise mental labor and its monster results, shown through a disregard of the law for which I plead.

4. Another absurdity of the doctrine I question is, that if God is concrete in matter, constituting its affectiveness, then is he not only the servant of goodness, but the slave and panderer of all evil. The total of physical affectiveness is immense in amount and variety, and the uses which finite moral agency can have for matter are mainly for the affective or God part of it-the weight, electricity, and magnetismthe power of vegetable, animal, mineral and metallic tion and decomposition—the alcoholic stimulant and narcotic sedative-the alkali, acid, salt, frost, fire, steam, and all through, from the forces which organize, position and move worlds and systems down to the subtle chemistries which act on the ultimate molecules, working their myriad combination and user. There is a vast machinery, all God, of infinite efficacy for good or evil, just as the using agency is disposed. If Satan or wicked men will do evil with it, will poison, burn, crush or tear, what is God in that case, but the great and unfortunate tool of evil, energizing personally at the will of wickedness against himself, his kingdom, and his friends.

But here Bro. S., who cannot deny the terrible consequences of his theory, affirms that it is equally a consequence of the opposite. But hold, my friend, are you serious? If God shall create an immense agency for good, which by the necessity of nature is equally efficacious for evil in the hands of such as are disposed to abuse it, is such abuse the same to God as though he personally did it? Is not moral agency the creation of God, and is it not an equal ability for good or evil; and if wielded for sinful ends, is it the me as though God did the sinful act? And when Divinity puts the material tools necessary to good ends into human hands, and they are turned against the giver, is that the same as though God was personally matched in antagonism with himself?

5. Another absurdity of this dogma of the dark ered as having the qualities of another thing, but with ages is, its degradation of the Divinity to commercial, secular and profane ends. The utilities of matter for man being mostly in the affective or God part, this of course is the great need of man, and is the object of truthful logic. Causality and instrumentality as ob. the staple of all commerce. As meat and drink, as tives-the divineness of matter, latent or active, boxed, barreled or baled, in a state of transition or repose wholesaled or retailed, in gorgeous mart or vile den and confound the absolute and changeless distinctions it is the object of universal greed, and the price of both virtue and shame!

6. Another objection still is, its anti-religious and immoral aspect. Idolatry by the Bible is a great sin, and the love of the world and the things of the world the great currents of good or evil which shall bear because so unlike, that if used representively, it will business, why that show in the Bible of antagonism between him and mammon? Are they not one? Upon the hypothesis I oppose, I must preach another It seems to me that the first and second causes of gospel; love the world and the things of the world. and the gutter, must I not imitate rather his devotion to the one and his humility to the other? Should I not like him, and more abundantly, be filled with the spirit if it is divine, and should not my prostrations be more prolonged if they are the result of divine inspi

> Bro. S. speaks of the world as being governed partly by chance on the theory I favor. By chance, I understand results in which intelligence has no influence either for good or evil end. To persons who think that material agency in nature must involve chance

I submit the following formulas for consideration: 1. There can be no results in the system of nature which are not in a line of sequences and antecedent power of mutually affecting, and the susceptibility of terminating in absolute antecedency—the divine cause being mutually affected. And so demonstrable is this -and such results, if necessary, have for themselves to the general apprehension that it has become the provisional arrangement in the plan, and are intended basis of a universally received science which controls precognized and made sure, by inevitably working cause. If the result is contingent upon some subordiposite of this is established, it must be contrary to the nate will having free option of any one of two or more possible directions, then is there provisional ar-2. I referred to the Scriptures as showing a perfect rangement for such possibilities in the plan, they be choice of freedom is, from the beginning, anticipated

2. Fortuity, apparently so to finite agency, may considered with respect to which there can be no

Bro. S. raises a little needless dust about that in spiritual being which is cause, and whether it be volition, and if yes, then matter, if a cause, must be vocate in speculative matters, reverence for them can they inhere. He allows that causality is possible to reviewing those speculations in the growing light of claims also to be with Watson on the doctrine of causes. I hereby offer a small premium of thanks to 3. The popular faith, with respect to material forces, any one who will first give a clear statement of what has largely the advantage of the opposite theory, be- Watson holds on this subject; and secondly, show that ing free from the gross absurdities of the latter, one in what he says he is consistent with himself; and of which is the materializing of God, the deifying of thirdly, is consistent with nature, which he claims to matter, and the destruction of the identity of both. delineate. I suspect that Watson in accepting the Nature's mode of showing its objects is by these prop- philosophical nomenclature, definitions and some of erties, the substratum, if any, being hidden. By the the dogmas of his times, instead of proceeding de operties, are the things in which they inhere, iden- which he has transmitted. Some instances of this I tified and distinguished from other things. To obser- will give: He found, used, and transmitted the folvation, the assemblage of properties is the thing, and lowing classification and definitions of cause: 1. Effithe only means of its cognition and identification. cient cause—the agent producing some effect. 2. This is true of spirit and matter, of the creator and Material cause—the subject on which the operation creature; and unless being is distinguished and par- takes effect. 3. Final cause—the motive of the agent titioned, as properties are in nature, then identical 4. Formal cause—the change produced in the subject distinction and intelligent cognition of being becomes by the operation. To show the confusion involved impossible. Then, so far as thought and faith are take some particular cause—say man—and try on it concerned, properties and qualities of being no longer the formula. Let the effect to be accomplished be the

matter by the creative act of God, and yet speaks of

the constitution given us and the views we necessarily and an agent to a patient, and hence an inference in the earlier history of this cause. favor of material causalness. Bro. S. replies in effect, that the bestowment of spiritual perfection upon matter is no perfection. Precisely. I simply want each kind to have its own proper perfection. I think mafrom spirit. He admits the possibility of material agency, and I think, will also admit that such possible alification is superior to that of inertia.

I will affirm, but not now argue, that a self-working, self-supporting, and self-governing creation, to the extent of some of the limitations of finiteness, the same being made properly responsible, and being roperly conditioned by association with a working initeness, which, within the finite range, works conurrently or resistantly, as the case may require, and utside of such range, yet bearing on it, works in soleness, as the exigencies within may require, is, in ideal, best suited to the nature we have, to our neces sary notions of God, and to the facts of nature.

J. H. JENNE. Janesville, Wis.

For Zion's Herald, OUR DEAD.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDNER They are not lost to us. All day We feel their influence sweet; And all along the weary way

They help our faltering feet. They are not lost. With tears we dress And with unuttered tenderness

Our watch beside them keep The dust returning to its dust Is to our love and care, A treasure which we hold in trust Until we slumber there.

We breast the ills and cares of life With hope and courage brave, The peaceful, quiet grave.

There let the body find its rest; While we, beyond the tomb, Shall gain our long sought home

Heaven, home and friends! Dear precious friends The true friends God has given ! Such comfort to our lives He lends! Such glorious hope to heaven!

Plant ever blooming fragrant flowers Along the paths they trod : They are not lost,-their lives and ours

Are hid with Christ in God. For Zion's Herald,

MODERN JONADABS.

In the year 1800, Micajah Pendleton, Esq., of Nelson County, Va., being deeply moved by the alarming effects of intemperance upon his cotemporaries, came to the solemn determination that he would not be entangled with this evil. In this time of universal drinking, he drew up a pledge of abstinence from alcoholic liquors, for his own personal benefit, and signed it. Mr. Pendleton was a private citizen, of good standing among his neighbors, although not a man of powerful or extensive influence; but he seems to have done what he could, by his individua efforts, to obtain the signatures of his acquaintances to the pledge. A large number of names were pro cured, although no society was organized. We are unable to give a copy of this pledge, but we are assured that it prohibited the use of all alcoholic drinks whatever, including wine and cider, which he rejected, because they possess alcoholic properties. No other early reformer took such radical ground. He alone, at this period, anticipated and embodied in his pledge, the riper developments of temperance sentiment, in the later history of the cause. Mr. Pendleton lived to a very advanced age, and died Feb. 9, 1843, full of

years and of honor. It is said of him that "He pre-

served his pledge with scrupulous fidelity throughout

the long period that elapsed between his signature

and his death. We can conceive of no sensation

more intensely gratifying, than that with which he

ust have witnessed, in his declining years, the spread

1805, in the town of Washington, Conn., by Rev. Ebenezer Porter, pastor of the First Congregational Church. Mr. Porter was subsequently appointed Professor of Sacred Rhetoric in Andover The Seminary, and at a still later period was, for many venrs, the President of that institution. The history of this discourse is stated in the following note, which

appears at its commencement: "In the winter of 1805, a transient man perished in the snow with a bottle of liquor at his side, about a mile from the Meeting House in this place. In consequence of the reflections excited by that event, the following discourse was delivered to my people. About three years afterward, it was read as an occasional exercise at a minister's meeting. In deference to the judgments of my brethren, after considerab

elay, it is now given to the public."
Washington, Conn., Aug. 7th, 1811. The text was Isa. v. 11: "Woe unto them th se up early in the morning, that they may folstrong drink; that continue until night, till wine inflame them." The sermon was an eloquent production, and was characterized by great boldness and energy. On the 16th page, he says: "Probably this infant country has reached a maturity in this shame-ful vice which is without a parallel in the history of the world. Probably no nation, ancient or modern, in proportion to its whole population, ever had so many male and female drunkards as this. Certainly like the Sabbath. The places of business were nearly in no other have the means of intoxication been pro- all closed, and the citizens marched in long process cured with so much facility, and used by so little re-

straint, by all sorts of people."

The sermon closes with the most pointed and rousing appeals to retailers, magistrates, parents, pro-

Thus did this man of God, standing alone, faithits effects as resulting from a direct divine effort, which are contradictory statements.

fully warn the people against a great and popular evil. The sermon produced a deep impression on In my former article, it was implied that a creation Mr. Porter's congregation, although no temperance highest perfection was naturally looked for from association is known to have been organized. But several editions of it were subsequently published, hold of the Creator, that action is superior to inertia, and it became a valuable temperance document, in

For Zion's Herald.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

MR. EDITOR. Dear Sir :- On the morning of Costa Rica, Pier No. 3, New York city, and about to sail for the land of gold. Not that we expected to fill our own pockets with the precious metal, but hoping to relieve the Occidentals of a portion of their ensome amount; the same to be applied for the saving of the souls and bodies of our brave soldiers. through the United States Christian Commission About noon of the same day, while the large crowd that had assembled to see us off were engaged in wiping tears, shaking parting hands and uttering their farewell blessings, the signal was given to cast off, and we were soon steaming down the harbor We had for fellow passengers about as great a variety as could well be collected from the four quarters of the earth. First, a large company of sailors and marines, with their officers, an admiral, captain, lieutenant, etc., on their way to the Pacific Squadron Then we had officers of the army and discharged soldiers. Lawyers, physicians, clergymen were there; among the latter Archdeacon Gilson, of the English Church, on his way to Vancouver's Island, a Catholic priest, a superannuated minister (Rev. Bro. Bowman) of the Upper Iowa Conference, a local preacher, a Congregationalist minister, a missionary to South America, and your humble servant.

Then there were merchants, farmers and mechanics, capitalists and beggars, Germans, Jews, Irishmen, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Spaniards, Italians, Americans and negroes. There were Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians and different unevangelical believers, and among all the rest an insane man, and a German Jew with about 400 canary birds which he had brought from beyond Hamburg to exchange in San Francisco for California gold. Notwithstanding this mixed multitude the best of feeling toward each other seemed to be maintained by all, and every one seemed pleasant, agree-

The first two days of our voyage the wind blew very hard and there was a rough sea, and consequently we were nearly all blessed with what was universally declared to be the "best thing in the world for us," viz., a terrible sea sickness. One poor fellow, leaning over the railing on the quarter deck, declared at intervals between the rolling of the vessel on the huge waves "that it might be good for the system but was mighty hard to take. As for myself, I have no disposition to give any account of my experience on that occasion, only to say that at times I thought with rapture of that passage of scripture, "There having stepped on board a vessel. However, after those two days we had the most delightful weather, perfectly smooth seas and clear skies, till the last day of the voyage, when it was again a little rough. We arrived at Aspinwall, Saturday, Oct. 22, having been about nine days from New York. We were broiled on the Isthmus about one half day, and finally got on board the steamer Golden Age at Panama the same evening. Sunday morning we left the beautiful Bay of Panama, with its almost unparalleled scenery, and keeping the shore of Central America in sight, and hen the mountainous coast of Mexico, made our way

up the grand old Pacific. We stopped at Acapulco for coal, and many of us went ashore. The town itself looked to a Yankee very much like a collection of stables, and those not of a very modern style. A single fort at the entrance of the harbor had a very ancient appearance, but a single iron-clad would make quick work of it. One English and two French men of war were lying here. The inhabitants of the town, we were informed, had all left, and were living in the mountains; those who were disposed to reman not being permitted to by the others, who did not wish them to have any ntercourse with the French; so there were but few here save the French soldiers and abandoned charac ters. As at the Isthmus, a great abundance of tropical fruits were offered us here, with painted coral. shells, etc., and after a few purchases we bid farewell to the bastard Emperor's domains, and were again on our way. We touched also at Manzanilla for treas are, and on Saturday, the 15th inst., about 11 o'clock P. M., we arrived at San Francisco, having had, by the blessing of God, a safe, short and prosperous voyage. The whole trip occupied about 23 1-2 days. Rooms had been engaged for myself and Mrs. L. at the Occidental Hotel, and we were very soon comfortably quartered there.

We have met with a very cordial reception by the Pacific Christian Commission, clergymen and friends; and the work has been so arranged that we have every reason to believe a large sum of money will be realized this winter for our suffering soldiers. The Californians have already won unbounded praise by their munificent contributions, and show a determin ation to largely increase the same in time to come. A central office is to be opened on Montgomery Street immediately, a thorough canvass of the city made for monthly subscriptions, and the auxiliary organizations rendered efficient, and others formed in all these States. We have met with the Methodist brethren of this place, among them Rev. Jesse T. Peck, now pastor of Howard Street Church, where there is a large, live, spiritual membership, to which we have preached once. There is every indication of a glorious revival there this winter. The other Methodist churches in the city are enjoying a good degree

The election which occurred a few days ago passed off so quietly that until evening the day was almost sions to the polls and silently deposited their votes. thusiasm and demonstrations of joy were beyond all fessors of religion, and the rising generation. In al- waiting, to hear from the Atlantic States, the wires most every respect, it is fully up to the standard of being down; and when at last the news did come temperance discourses of the last twenty-five years. and State after State was reported true to the Union and the eternal principles of right, the whole city became jubilant, and the great heart of the people overflowed with gratitude and joy.

The buildings were literally covered with flags; public and private houses and shops blazed with light, onfires were kindled on the corners of the streets, immense processions with bands of music, transparencies and banners paraded, cannon drawn through the streets or stationed on the hills around the city belched forth their thunder, and the chorus, "Rally police preserved order and prevented any unhappy results. Well may the people rejoice when a victory has been won by a free people, for justice, humanity

any further at once. Allow me, however, to ask the praying ones at home to remember us at a throne of race, and pray for the success of our mission here. San Francisco, Nov. 10. C. P. LYFORD.

> For Zion's Herald. BEFORE PETERSBURG, NOV. 8.

The glories of the New Jerusalem Are bursting through the radiant western sky. That sea of liquid gold has ruby isles. Are they not stepping stones for angels on Their kindly heaven sent ministries to men? The air tones down, the far off bugle calls,

Until they seem more like those Christmes notes

To which were set the words, "Good will and peace Between the sky and us the burtsing shells Spit fateful lightnings, thunderous clouds and death tial quiet soothes that cloud to rest; God's glory pours upon its sulphurous hue, Till every atom is transfused with light. And thus reveals more glory unto men.

So may God blend all startling sounds of war To lighten rhythmic melodies of peace, And make each sickening sight of strife like light Affliction of the good-glory supreme. H. W. W.

FIELD WORK.

"Hurrah for the Christian Commission in the renches." The sound was indeed very cheery. I was sitting on my heels, my toes buried in the mud, distributing stores and kind words to half a dozen soldiers crouched behind the breastworks. It was only three fourths of a mile from Petersburg; to stand erect there was to invite death. The rebs were within hearing, but I hardly think they understood the neaning of so glad and hearty a cry. "I used to think," said one, "that the only good we ever got of the Commissions was when we were wounded or in the hospital, but here you are with everything we want." Sure enough, I had thread and needles for their tattered clothes, medicine for prevailing diseases, reading for the mind, paper with which to keep strong the ties of earthly love, and offers of love divine, all as free as God's grace to the moneyless heroes that give us peace.

I usually carried a few comfort bags for those sick at the front, but not sick enough to go to the hospital. The soldiers say that one of those little treasures is worth as much as fifteen dollars to them, in saving and keeping in repair their clothes. Their moral value is vastly more—that which speaks of home in a land where there is neither houses, cattle, fences cats, dogs, domestic fowls, women, children, or any thing else that indicates civilization, cannot be valued in money. I was asked for one of those bags by a member of the Massachusetts 19th. I had none, but offered to give him an order for one if he would go to our camp three miles away and get it. The order was thankfully accepted. I found afterwards that he considered the trifle abundant reward for his

six miles walk. they had any choice, I have seen the tears start as I get that man was designed to be a locomotive, and gave them the paper they had read at home ever not a freight car. They die a living death in the dissince they could remember. I was delighted to find charge of duty; its pressure crushes them. They a good supply of Zion's Herald neatly folded, clearly printed, and presenting as good an appearance as any of the forty. And I here suggest that every ine faith. There must be an indwelling Christ as a oscriber add something to his annual subscription send the Herald to the soldiers.

I cannot narrate instances, but desire to record this nviction from six weeks' observation in the trenches. That great as is the good done in hospitals an equal good is done in the camp, on the march, and along the line before the enemy, especially the latter.

The eternal vigilance which is the price of their

perty wears sadly on the men. The relief of a ranger's presence, the little comforts he brings, the eligious reading for their vacant hours, and above all, the blessed consciousness that there is vital symathy at home with their labors and perils, is worth as much as fresh recruits for their thinned ranks. The power to triumph is less material than oral When the causes of victory shall be truly nderstood, they will not be found to consist more in arms and material of war, than in that inspiration pringing from all higher sources, that makes the urageous few victorious over the many. The Chrisian Commission is a means of inspiration to all the higher, mightier faculties of man. It vastly hurries n the time when peace shall bless our borders, and ivil war forever cease among us. A DELEGATE.

HEAT LIGHTINGS.

BY C. H. ADAMS. The harvest sun, that all day long
Has rained on earth his flood of light,
At last has hied him to his bed,
And herald stars foretell the night.

Like downy cushions, fleecy clouds
With slumbrous swell toss to and fro;
While, as the darkness thickens, look
How the quick, sharp heat-lightnings glow! So, when from out the sky of thought The sun of old belief is hurled, And twilight doubt, with quiet shade, Falls stilly on the hushing world—

See, from amidst the heaving clouds, How the forked javelins of light Flame out among the peaceful stars, And pierce the bosom of the night.

Think them not harbingers of storm, As in and out they weirdly fly, Nor fear lest, in those amber clouds, Hidden the flerce tornadoes lie.

For still the stars of hope shine on Until the night-shades flee away, And through the morning's golden gates God's sun leads in the perfect day.

Until the night-shades flee away.

And through the morning's golden gates
God's sun leads in the perfect day.

For Zion's Herald.

NEW AND UNIQUE RENDERING OF PSALM
XXIX. 2.

Some years ago I went into the Jewish synagogue on Crosby Street, New York, on the Sabbath day, and sat down, as did St. Paul in the Jewish synagogue in Antioch, in Pisidia; Acts xiii. 14; and as "after the reading of the law and the prophets the rulers of the synagogue" did not send to me as to him, saying, "If you have any word of exbortation to the brethren, say on;" verse 15; I took up a Psalter in an English version, in which I found the words, bishtachavoo lyhovah behadrath kadesh, in the above passage rendered, "worship the Lord in beautiful garments."

These words also occur in I Chron. xvi. 29, and Ps. xcvi. 9. This is quite an original term to this noted These words also occur in 1 Chron. xvi. 29, and Paxevi. 9. This is quite an original term to this noted passage. It is not my purpose here to say whether it is correct, or whether it is simply one of the gross and material ideas of an apostate people upon whose blinded and obdurate heart "the vail still rests, in the reading of the Old Testament," 2 Cor. iii. 14, and which here so strangely crops out; but it simply occurs to my mind that if this version of the Psalmist is correct, then some Christian ladies of the present day that I wot of have become exceedingly pious and devout, above all their sisters of a former generation. They grow in grace fast, according to this is a fast age. Perhapsit is because these latter were unenlightened and behind these cultured times, and diligently studied St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, ii. 9, 10, and the Methodist Dis-

ment of such philosophers as from stupidity or care-lessness fail to distinguish the natural from the artificial. Further: Watson, in effect, makes absolute and efficient cause identical. Absolute cause is not necessity efficient, but all efficient cause is not necessity efficient, but all efficient cause is not necessarily absolute. He also ascribes effective potency to matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks of matter by the creative act of God, and vet speaks o

BORROWED PIETY.

What inveterate borrowers men are! In spite of all the intense individuality which selfishness begets, how little is there of originality! Personal identity is a philosophical speculation. We are not ourselves we are somebody else. We are accretions; we are conglomerates; we are the sum of many additions. Doubtless there was a germ; but it is so enwrapped and entombed that the voice of God alone can give it a resurrection. We say what others say; do what others do; we go about collecting the cast-off clothing of others, and strut as if robed in purple. We are rich in borrowed gold; we thrust our heads into the floating cloud of the world's ideas, and fancy we think. Through sieve after sieve of brain runs the same thought, and each supposes himself its originator. On goes the eternal round in matter and in mind, and every cycle cries, lo! there is nothing new

The most unfortunate class of borrowers are those who borrow their religion. Consciously or unconciously-to a greater or less extent, many do this. There is a class, doubtless, who deliberately "steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in." These carry on their hypocrisy with impunity in a world of trial, but in the day when the wedding garment is required will be found speechless. Their plagiarized piety has made them salable in a market where men, like books, are estimated by their titles and binding, but the great review will subject them to a fatal crit

Bridegroom with great display of lamps, but are continually borrowing oil. If they shine, it is by another's light; if they are warm, it is by another's heat. If they are happy in a prayer meeting, it is the shortlived happiness of sympathy. It is the phosphorescent glow of surface anointing, and not the outshin ing of inward fires. This class are good listeners but no talkers. They sometimes say amen to others' prayers; they rarely give a chance for an amen to theirs. They are the pantomimes of the church, the antomatons, the Sancho Panzas, the hangers on, the parasites. They are absorbers, but no radiators; conners, but no producers. They should remember that religion is not saturation, but revolution; not a reservoir, but an ever-playing fountain; not inertia,

There is another class who have adopted the forms and formulas of piety, and work under them honestly and falthfully. They are sincere in all their efforts to serve God. But from bad instruction or self-de ception, they have false and enthusiastic ideas of piety. They are fighting the giant in Saul's armor. Form is no more religion than the harness is the horse. How many use phrases of prayer which their hearts do not endorse; utter theories of experience which find no inward response; join their rich voices in a song which is sound and not praise; give, but grudgingly;" do a thousand things which would be religion if they were done "heartily as unto the religion if they were done "heartily as unto the Lord and not as unto men." They are not intentional hypocrites. They put their engine on God's track I usually carried an assortment of from twenty to al hypocrites. They put their engine on God's track endure religion; they do not enjoy it.

Now the great want in this case, is a strong, genu self-supplying source of heat. Clothe a corpse ever so warmly and beautifully, and it is yet always cold. Duty devitalized by the lack of a Christ-warmed heart, becomes the coil of death. The more faithfully it is performed, the heavier the hurden and like the too heavily plated iron-clad, the soul sinks by the weight of its own armor. It is a borrowed panoply in which it can only struggle to its death. The vitality, the originality, the substance of the Christian

THE LONDON JEWS-THEIR CHARITABLE

In the Jewish worship the practice of charity is so ntimately connected with their theology that it may be called prayer in action. Indeed, in every rite in their synagogue it appears to form one of the most necessary portions. On no family occasion of which notice must be given to the Rabbis is almsgiving notice must be given to the Rabbis is almsgiving omitted. A marriage, a birth, a baptism, a death, or any particularly fortunate or unfortunate occurrence in the family, is always the occasion for giving alms in the synagogue; and this is carried to an extent which appears almost incredible when compared with the manner the gift of charity is exercised among us. The Jew's love of his religion and its ordinary to the synagogue. be tested, at least in a common sense and worldly point of view, by the amount of time and money he is willing to give for its support. Few of our readers who have not inquired into the subject will receive without surprise the statement of the cost of his synagogue to the Jew. We will take the one in Margaret Street as an example premising that there are garet Street as an example, premising that there are others at least equally wealthy and generous. The sittings of a man and his wife will average about nine comething more than half the amount. The size of the synagogue, certainly that portion of it set apart for the congregation, is not larger than a moderate-sized dissenting chapel, and yet the aggregate amount of the rent of sittings cannot be less than fourteen hundred pounds a year. We inquired at a new synagogue lately opened at Bayswater, and we found that the sittings realized at least as much as that in Margaret Street.

But it must not be imagined that the claims of the synagogue are by any means bounded, or nearly so, by the amount of sittings or pew rents. We have already mentioned the alms given on different occasions and events in life, but beyond these, an incessant call is kept up on the congregation for assistance

sons and events in the out beyond these, an incessant call is kept up on the congregation for assistance for itinerant Jews, and other objects of charity. It would, perhaps, be difficult to form a correct idea of what the synagogue alms amount to; but we have been informed by two Rabbis, with whom we have

tion in our statement, taken the minimum figures as our data to go upon, and even then the London Jew appears to us to be the most charitable being we are acquainted with, and in no part of the world, and in no religion, is he surpassed, if equaled.—Good Words.

THE TRUE KING.

Where a person that is poor, that is out of health, that is surrounded by many discouragements, and that is made to suffer in various ways, lifts himself above his misfortunes, and cheers his companion and children, and fights want on this side and on that, and bears humiliation, putting it under his feet, without losing faith in God, and saying to all the world, "I can be poor, and yet be a man"—O crown him! You pass him by; but you do not know what you are passing by. Kings sometimes walk incognito, and then they do not wear crowns. There are kings in your streets. There are men walking about in your midst that wear crown in their hearts, which, if they were to put them on their heads, would shine so bright that you would think that twilight had dawned. There are thousands who understand and obey the injunction of the Apostle, when he says, "Quit you like men, be strong." I tell you they are heroes; and angels know it, if you do not. And angels know what to write down. When you laid the foundation of that big house, they forgot to record that in heaven. And when the walls went up, and the beautiful apartments were finished, and the whole magnificent structure was completed, of the architecture of which you were so proud, as sure as you live they forgot to put that down. And when you unrolled your rich carpet, and hung your fine pictures, they forgot to make a note of that. But when that man went down out of his splendid mansion into a fourth class house, in an obscure street, shedding, it may be, some tears, as note of that. But when that man went down out of his splendid mansion into a fourth class house, in an obscure street, shedding, it may be, some tears, as a tribute of nature, and gathered his little flock on the first evening around the fire, and made the room bright with love, and faith, and prayer, you may be certain that they put that down. They remember that. And when that man went on from day to day, and from week to week, there was not one noble heart-beat, there was not one generous purpose of fiheart-beat, there was not one generous purpose of fi-delity, there was not one thing that made him a man in his trouble that God did not see, that angels did not behold, and that by-and-by will not be sung in glory in heaven.—Beecher.

Leaving out of account the eruption of volcanoes, and the ebb and flow of the tides, every mechanical and the coo and now of the tides, every mechanical action on the earth's surface, every manifestation of power, organic, inorganic, vital, physical, is produced by the sun. His warmth keeps the sea liquid, and the atmosphere a gas, and the storms which agitate both are blown by the mechanical force of the sun. He lifts the rivers and the glaciers up the mountains, and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with and thus the cataract and the avalanche shoot with an energy derived immediately from him. Thunder and lightning are also his transmuted strength. Every fire that burns and every flame that glows dispenses light and heat which originally belonged to the sun. In these days, unhappily, the news of battle is familiar to us, but every shock is an application or misapplication of the mechanical force of the sun. He blows the trumpet, he urges the projectile, he bursts the bomb. And remember this is not poetry, but rigid mechanical truth. He rears, as I have said the whole vegetable world, and through it the animals: the lilies of the field are his workmanship, the verdure of the meadows, and the cattle upon a thousand hills. He urges the blood, he builds the brain. His fleetness is in the lion's foot, he springs in the panther, he soars in the eagle, he slides in the snake. He builds the forest and hews it down—the power which raised the trees and wields the axe being one and the same. The clover sprouts and blossoms, and the scythe of The clover sprouts and blossoms, and the scythe of the mower swings by the operation of the same force. The sun digs the ore from our mines, he rolls the iron, raised, a wheel turned, souther thrown, that is not raised and turned, and thrown by the sun. His energy is poured forth into space, but our world is a halting place where his energy is conditioned.—Prof. Tyndall.

A pleasant and sensible writer says that in a happy home will be no fault finding, over-bearing spirit— there will be no peevishness nor fretfulness. Un-kindness will not dwell in the heart or be on the there will be no peevishness nor fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or be on the tongue. O, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, strength and time of all, that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words! The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarks to this effect, namely, that fretting and scolding seems like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this sin, than we have to curse and swear and steal. In a perfect, happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," so the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves, but will seek to please each other.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does a sweet smile, emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness, contribute to render a home happy! How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness that is borne on the countenance of a wife and mother! How do the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and the servant, dwell with delight on those cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear. How it hastens the return of the father, lightens the cares of the mother, renders it more easy

forbidden paths!

TEACHING CHILDREN TO PRAY.

TEACHING CHILDREN TO PRAY.

It is said of that good old man, John Quincy Adams, that he never went to his rest at night until he had repeated the simple prayer learned in childhood—the familiar "Now I lay me down to sleep."

Is there not something inexpressibly touching in the thought that these words, breathed from the rosy lips of infancy, went with him away down through old age into the dark valley of death? Some people object to teaching children forms of prayer, lest the act become only a form. But did not Christ teach us to say, "Our Father?"

"Those are not vulgar people," says Dante, "merely because they live in small cottages, lowly places; but those are vulgar who, by their thoughts and deeds, strive to shut out any view of beauty." There are vulgar rich men as well as vulgar poor men. Beaing poor is not of itself a disqualification for being a gentleman. To be a gentleman is to be elevated above others in sentiment rather than situation; and the poor man with an enlarged and pure mind may be happier, too, than his rich neighbor without this elevation. Let the former only look at nature with an enlightened mind, "a mind that can see and adore the Creator in his works, can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness and his truth: this man is greater as well as happier in his poverty, than the other in his riches. The one is but little higher than the beast, the other but little lower the angels."

#### MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

PROM OUR WISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK. Fon Nevada.—Rev. D. C. Adams, late of the Wisconsin Conference, left the port of New York in the Costa Rica for San Francisco on Saturday, the 10th inst From San Francisco be goes to the Nevada district, now under the care of Rev. I. M. Leihy.

REV. P. K. RYE.—This missionary writes from Copenhagen, Denmark, under date of Nov. 22. that he arrived safely at Hamburg at six o'clock P. M. on the 14th of November, and proceeded forthwith to Copenhagen, arriving on the 18th of November, at two o'clock P. M.

CHINA.—Rev. R. S. Maclay writes as follows: CHINA.—Rev. R. S. Maclay writes as follows:

"Our mission work goes forward encouragingly. The church edifice within the city wall is now ready for dedication. It will be sad for us to dedicate it in the absence of Bro. Martin, who labored so long and faithfully in su pervising its erection. The Lord is opening our way into the district cities of this Prefecture, and we wait now for the early and the latter rain upon ogr labors at those points. Nankin, the stronghold of the Chinese rebels, has at last been captured by the Imperialists. It would seem that the Chinese rebellion will now be speedily suppressed. Foreign relations with China are unchanged, and it seems entirely probable that foreign intercourse with China will continue to increase. Railroads, telegraphs, etc., etc., for China are now proposed and advocated by influential parties, both native and foreign. It would not be strange if within the next five years railroads and telegraphs within the next five years railroads and telegrap hould be introduced into China."

In Norway the society is in a reviving condition, and

HARLEM, NEW YORK CONFERENCE -This charge will

DISTRIBUTING COMMITTEE .- The General Mission ry Committee appointed a distributing committee from their own body, whose business it was to distribute the \$625 000 dollars appropriated for the support of missions in 1865 among the fifty-five home Conferences. This work was done, and the result sent out to the Presidi Elders of each Conference, naming the amount expect from the Conferences with which they were severally of from the Conferences with which they were severally con-nected, asking them also to seek an early interview with their associate elders, and have a distribution in turn by themselves of the aggregate amount expected from their Conference among their respective districts. The elders of the New England and New Hampshire, and possibly of other Conferences, have already attended to this duty. One of the districts of the Oncida Conference (the Cazenovia) has had a meeting of all the preachers, in compar with several invited brethren, and the Northern Advoca-says: "There can be no question as to the certainty

GERMAN DOMESTIC .- Rev. J. W. Freund, of our mission in New Haven, writes:

"I have taken up appointments in Meriden and Yales ville. The meetings in Meriden have become very intercating, and we have a good attendance. At Yalesville, a small German settlement, God revived his work, thirteen joined in a class, and every class meeting we have held has been one of power. Some who had joined at first with very obscure ideas of the plan of salvation have now become earnest, decided Christians, taught by the Holy Ghost. Our society in New Haven is waking up, and we look for a revival of God's work among us If we succeed in getting a church editice we will soon be self sustaining."

#### REPORT OF THE PREACHERS' MEETING-

The Prenchers' Meeting for the northern part of th Worcester District has just closed an interesting and profitable session in Winchendon. Our first public exercise was on Monday evening, the 12th inst. We had a sermon from Bro. Steele, of Fitchburg; his text was Deut. xxiv 29: "The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto as and to our children." Notwithstanding the preacher's self hunded ignorance of a great many matters and things. as and to our children." Notwithstanding the preacher's self lauded ignorance of a great many matters and things, e succeeded in making a strong impression that n ut a master workman could define with so much abi its of religious thought. Showing us, in this be neglected in our eagerness to gather the fruit of the tree of knowledge. With trenchant logic he demolished many an imposing theory of the self-complacent rational ism of the present day; his argument all the while sparkling with a genial humor, as natural to the preacher as his baritons delivery.

his baritone delivery.

ny of the preachers on the Worcester District con
Bro Steele the Whately of the New England Cor ference. I believe they would make him archbishe were in their power. And though some may de ne as a publisher of contraband inteligence, I will ven-ure to tell you, Mr. Editor, that some of the Methodis district. Should they succeed in this enterprise, I am sure I would pity him with all my heart, as he could not

sure I would pity him with all my heart, as he could not possibly find a harder man to follow than the present incumbent whose praise is in all the churches.

We felt a little disappointed in the absence of Bro. F. T. George, who was appointed to preach on the following evening, but we succeeded in getting his place supplied by Bro. F. Woods, of Barre. Nothing could have been more agreeable to the good people of this village than this arrangement. For somehow the news that Conference, this work had done a supershally work that Conference this work had done a supershally work this court had this arrangement. For somehow the news that Conference this year had done a remarkably good thing for Barre, had crept over the surrounding hills, and was quite generally acquiesced in by the church going part of the community, and many felt anxious to hear the popular pastor of the Barre Methodist Episcopal Church. I need hardly say that this good impression was made still deeper by the faithful sermon which we heard. All felt, as they listened to the glowing utterances of the preacher that his was a rarely gifted mind, and that all his talents were meekly consecrated to his Master's service, and fragrant with the unction of the Holy One; deep impressions were made on many hearts, which I doubt not will ripen into most blessed results. It is in our heart to say a gre deal more in commendation of this eloquent, evange arse, but we fear that the good brother to whom

discourse, but we fear that the good brother to whom reference is made will censure somebody for the attention already attracted towards him.

But perhaps the most interesting part of our meeting was the presence with us of the venerable Father Newell, the oldest minister of the New England Conference, now almost ninety years of age, but vigorous, both in mind and body, far beyond the ordinary lot of mankind. To hear this venerable saint tell, in such artless language, of his sweet communion with God and the preciousness of Jeaus, was enough to make one cager to grow old, that we might walk with him the radiant hills of the land of Boalsh. Beulah. In our meetings, Father Newell, by his shrew criticisms, and telling anecdotes, compelled most of us think that the Fathers of the Methodists ministry wer not inferior to their sons in intellectual ability, while they were certainly their superiors in heroic devotion to the work of Gcd. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Courch and congregation receive with great delight the visit of this godly man; vieing with each other in extend ing to him their hospitalities; and well they may, for he leaves a blessed influence in every home where he so-journs. As we look upon the gleaming countenance and long anowy locks of this truly apostolic man, we cannot ing, aurely he must b loved disciple. I hope that when the picture of our ap-proaching centennial celebration is published, that the ven-erable form of Ebenezer F. Newell, the friend and co-la colebrities of Methodism.

In closing, let me say that the Methodist Episc

In closing, let me say that the Methodist Episcopial Church in this town is in quite a prosperous condition; a spirit of earnest labor seems to deepen and intensify amongst the people of God. This we would fain regard as the little cloud, like the man's hand indicating approaching abundant showers of blessings. O! that we may see ere long a mighty outpouring of the Holy Spirit with floods upon the dry ground.

Winchendon, Mass., Dec. 20, 1864. E. S. B.

DEDICATION AT MILLVILLE.

On Friday, the 16th inst, the Methodist Episcopa Church at Millville, which has been enlarged and improved at an expense of \$1,600, was re-dedicated to the service and worship of Almighty God. Bishop Baker preache an excellent and appropriate sermon from 1 Tim, i. 11
"The glorious gospel of the blessed God." The service executes and appropriate sermon from 1 Tim, 1.11; he glorious gospel of the blessed God." The services conducted according to the ritual, the bishop being sted by Rev. Messrs. Osgood, Bates, Hamlin, Willet, yeard and Atkinson. The singing was by the usual shath choirs, and was excellent. Nothing was wanting Satisfaction of the occasion except the pleas ant face and cheerful voice of Bro. John Scott, who has long been the leading spirit in this church. Confined to long been the leading spirit in this church. Confined to his room by sickness, he sent a brief letter, full of brother-ly interest, which touched all hearts. This charge is in a flourishing condition. Bro. Bates,

the people, and they are united among themselves. They own a comfortable parsonage, and their church is a mode for neatness and convenience. May the Lord continue or neatness and convenience. May the Lord continue is mercies and grant them a glorious revival. Bishop Baker preached a missionary sermon in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Woonsocket, the 18th inst. in the evening the bishop, Rev. L. B. Bates, and the wri-In the evening the bishop, Rev. D. D Bates, and ter addressed a good congregation in behalf of the sam cause. The result is an increase of twenty-five per cean.

the preacher in charge, enjoys the love and confidence of

MR. EDITOR :- Please publish in the next issue of Zion Heruid the following apportionment for missions for the Wordester District; said apportionment being made sub-stantially upon the basis agreed upon at a meeting of the District Stewards, held at Sterling Camp Ground, August 24 1864.

For the Committee to apportion benevolent collection APPORTIONMENT FOR MISSIONS, WOR-

APPORTIONMENT FOR MISSIONS, WORQESTER DISTRICT, 1864.

Worcester, Park Street, \$185; Workester, Laurel
Streer, 90; Worcester, Webster Square, 50; Shrewsburv,
70; New England Village, 18; Millburv and Suton, 58;
Whitinsville, 58; Cherry Valley, 50; Oxford, 95; Dudley, 58; Webster, 125; Southbridge, 105; Charlton, 50;
Spencer, 70; Brookfield, 47; East Brookfield, 34; West
Brookfield, 37; North Brookfield, 34; Warren, 58; Monson, 105; Wales, 35; Palmer, 87; Belchertown, 50;
Ware, 60; Barre, 90; Hubbardston, 75; Templeton, 70;
Winchendon, 110: Ashburnham, 95; Fitchburg, 125; Winchendon, 110; Ashburnham, 95; Fitchburg, 125; Leominster, 95; Lunenburg, 50; Townsend, 50; Clinton, 50; Princeton, 50; Oakdale, 80; Oakham and Rutland 53. ton, 50; Princeton, 50; (land, 53. Total, \$2,622.

## NEW YEAR'S GIFT CAMP LIBRARIES.

The United States Christian Commission, in response to numerous and current appeals from surgeons chaplains and field officers, will receive, forward, and place ander the care of proper librarians, One Thousand Foil Hundred and Forty Camp and Gunboat Libraries of on the care of the hundred and Fong Casp and Ganoost Labraries of one hundred and fifty volumes each, if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the Holidays. It is but a small matter for each purchaser of holiday gifts for friends at home, to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name and address in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commis-

Chairman Christian Commission, 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

Received for the Christian Commission and forwarde hrough Mr Stickney, agent at Bangor, as per receipt: From Ladies' Christian Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hampden, 880 00: Methodist Con. Castine, 315 00; North Penobscot, \$5 00.

Zion's Herald

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance,

ANOTHER REASON FOR THE LAW OF THE

COVETOUSNESS, ITS NATURE, EFFECTS, ANTIDOTE In a former article we gave the following as a probable reason for establishing "the law of the tenth." To preserve in the mind a lively remembrance that "it is the Lord that giveth us power to get wealth." In this we present a second probable reason for the same, namely: To counteract in man a strong natural tendency to covetousness. That there is such a tendency in the human heart, no intelligent person who has believingly read the Scriptures, or carefully observed men, can doubt. Evidences of this fact, which taken together amount to moral demonstration, are patent everywhere. That the same tehdency is both strong and universal, becomes equally evident on careful examination. As the result of original sin, the fruit of innate depravity, it seems to be the natural and inevitable bias or tendency of every unrenewed mind.

Covetousness develops rapidly by exercise, and in the presence of temptation. Of this danger God's people were timely and sufficiently warned in the Wilderness before they encountered the stronger temptations to it in the land of promise. Read the warning in Deut. vi. 10, 13. The caution, " If riches increase set not your heart upon them," indicates both the tendency and the danger. We cannot find space here for all the passages of scripture bearing directly and indirectly upon this point, but will trust to the reader's general knowledge of Bible instruction upon this subject. We are commanded to "beware of covetousness;" we are told that it is " easier for a camel to go through the eve of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God:" we are exhorted "to love not the world, neither the things that are in the world." We are also told that "covetousness is idolatry," and that "the love of money is the root of all evil."

In history the evidences of this strong and universal tendency are demonstrative and overwhelming. The first sin on earth originated in covetousness prompted by the malice and subtility of the serpent and this trail of the serpent is visible everywhere in the history of the fallen race. It is astonishing when we come to consider how large a portion of the histo ry of mankind is but the history of intrigue and crimes to which mortals have been impelled by the love of gain.

But what is that covetousness to which, by natur we all so strongly tend? An inspired apostle calls it idolatry: Colos, iii. 5. Idolatry is one of the most abominable and odious sins of which man can be guilty before God. Covetousness is simply an inordinate lesire for some real or supposed worldly good It may be either a desire to retain what we now have or to obtain something which we do not possess. forms. One may sin in retaining what he ought to gain possession of what he ought not to have. By than it ought to be; it may be a desire for something wrong in itself, the existence of which in any degree is always sinful; it may be too strong a desire for something good in itself, or a desire for something which, though good in itself, ought not to be possessed under existing circumstances. In either case the desire would be inordinate, and therefore sinful. Let covetousness be defined then as an inordinate desire. which is sinful either in its nature, in its degree, or in the circumstances in which it is indulged or cherished. It takes the direction of worldly things or temporal objects. As wealth is supposed to furnish the means of gratifying nearly all of our natural desires, and as money is the representative of all kinds of wealth, the eye of covetousness rests mainly, though not wholly, on money. In the scripture sense of the term, "the love of money" is nearly synonymous with the word "covetousness." But the inor dinate love of any temporal object comes legitimately into the category of covetousness.

Any desire is inordinate,-that is too strong and sinful-which turns the heart from God to other things, and which gives to some other object that place in the affections which rightfully belongs to God. That desire also is inordinate which leads us to violate the Golden Rule and to sin against our neighbor, which tempts us to defraud, to cheat, or to withhold what rightfully belongs to another; which prompts us to break through moral restraint, to violate in any form the law of virtue, or to neglect any known duty which we owe to God or man.

Covetousness is not the exclusive property of miser and of those intensely avaricious persons whose narrow selfishness disgusts nearly all the rest of mankind It is quite a respectable sin, and is often found in good company. It has the influence of wealth, of fashion, and of popular majorities on its side. It is the great root sin of this age as it has been of all ages. It is more common perhaps than many are prepared to admit. It may be lurking in some form whom we least expect it, even in our own hearts. It may be nestling in the heart of the preacher of righteousness, while he is affectionately warning his hearers against it. It may lark in the deacon, the steward, the class leader, or in the unofficial professor of great sanctity, while making the severest reflections upon a brother or a neighbor who happens to manifest the same vice only in a different way or in a little higher degree. People do not all have idols of the same form and kind. They worship at different altars. One may be very liberal and benevolent in some things, and yet exceedingly covetous in others.

While no sin is more common, more deeply rooted, or more widespread and universal than covetousness. none is more offensive to God, none more corrupting to mankind. Stealthily and imperceptibly its subtle poison spreads through the heart until every fountain sire is corrupted, every spring of action is defiled, and every power of thought and feeling is imbued with it. From the individual it goes like a pestilence into society, and diffuses itself around until every member of the body politic is more or less infected with the subtle and impalpable contagion. Nothing but the grace of God in the heart can effectually resist and counterwork the effects of this all surrounding and all attacking wealth-worshiping spirit of covetousness. When left to itself the heart is as powerless to resist its influence as the sponge to repel the invading water, or the rushing current of the stream to turn its own course backward.

Not individuals alone, but whole tribes and nations have been corrupted and destroyed by it. On nearly every page of history, sacred and profane, we find omething to strengthen or coofirm this truth, " The love of money is the root of all evil." What an astounding and sweeping proposition that is, yet who is prepared to refute it? Doubtless it was the spirit of covetou-ness that induced Cain to withhold from the Lord's altar the appropriate off-ring, and ultimately come to hand, neatly gotten up and tastefully printed procured through him the first crime of murder. Was by G. C. Rand & Avery. It has two beau it not this that planted the seeds of corruption in the gravings of the Academy Building and Boarding heart of the Old World, and by its quickly ripening House. The course of study has been thoroughly heart of the Old World, and by its quickly ripening fruits created a moral necessity for the deluge? It revised and made more extensive, equal at least to destroyed many of the ancient kings, and overthrew that of any school in the country of similar grade.

every species of fraud and crime against the rights of property and every bad spirit engendered by the power of wealth. It prompts to the indulgence of every vicious appetite, excites and prepares the way for every unholy lust, and scatters the seeds of sin and uffering broadcast throughout the world. The name of that unclean spirit of covetousness is legion, the near or remote, the secret or open cause, the inspiraion, or, as an inspired apostle says, the root of all evil. While the heart clings to God it cannot sin. In order to sin it must turn away from God. Covetousness is that heart-invading power which first turns the affections away from God, making any and all sin possible, and by spreading its unholy influence in the heart, thus becomes the living and growing root of all

This fearful tendency in mankind must have been known to God from the beginning. He foresaw what was in man, and all the designs of which he was capable. With all this prospectively before him, is it not probable that God would appeint some means of grace, or institute some law to be observed at the ery outset of man's career under the influence of his fallen nature, in order to check, resist and counteract this fiery stream of depravity, which would spread with such alarming and destructive tendencies over the whole world. It would seem to be an im peachment of the divine wisdom and goodness not to do it. We claim that he has done it, and that the law and duty of devoting the tenth of all acquired property to God is that institution, mercifully designed, and wisely adapted, to produce the desired effect. It does not seem to be God's chosen method, to destroy or even to check any evil propensity of our natur without our own co-operation. He calls upon us to do something in opposition to what he would have us vercome, something which he commands or appoint to be done. When we obey, he applies his grace and power along with our work, and the desired effect is

The philosophy of God's method from the huma side is clearly expressed by the apostle: "He being not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work, this ma shall be blessed in his deed," that is, in his act of doing for that is the literal rendering of the passage; no before doing, nor for doing, but in the act and along with the performance, and afterwards in the happy results of obedience. Men must pray for grace, for without the grace of God all works in opposition to sin will be unavailing. Is it not equally true, that without some work on our part, some practical putting forth of faith, some act of obedience to the comman or ordinance of God, the grace of God will not b given? Does he not reserve his gracious opportunity to meet man's extremity? When we have done all we can in a given direction, not before, and when a that point we feel our want of strength, calling upon God, he supplies what is lacking in us, but always to him who is " not a forgetful hearer, but a doer of the work."

If this be so, the duty of "tithing" is in beautiful harmony with what we know of God's practical method of saving men from sin. The act and habit of tithing all property as it comes to hand, of sepa rating the tenth from one's own right of use and de voting it to the Giver of all wealth, seems to be wel lesigned and perfectly adapted to counteract the natural tendency to covetousness. We have strong umptive evidence that the law was established and the duty enjoined, as it should have been according to the above supposition, at the very beginning of th necessity for it, at the time when men first began to equire and to lay up property. If this was not or dained partially at least for that purpose, we have n knowledge of God's having appointed any specific

law or duty with special reference to this object. We have another evidence in its favor. Whe pay to another or give away, as well as in trying to this plan is piously and faithfully carried out, the duty ing the tenth to the Lord being promptly r formed, it does have the desired effect. It saves from both the habit and the spirit of covetousness, while at the same time-st plants the seeds and cherishes the spirit of a still more enlarged and growing benevo lence. Who knows of a single exception to this rule We challenge any one to point out a single instance of failure when the terms in letter and spirit have been fully complied with. Hence we believe that we have found a reason as deep, as permanent, and as universal as the necessity of our fallen nature, for the law and duty of tithing. If this be so, the idea of repeal of that law is absurd. The necessity for it ing universal, is as strong and imperative to-day ever, and will be until the end of the world.

## THE HERALD'S LOGIC SUSTAINED.

A member of the Boston bar, a gentleman of high legal attainments, and of acknowledged literary abil ity, almost an entire stranger to us, and not a membe of the Methodist or of the Unitarian denomination baying carefully read what has been written of late on both sides of the question, Are the Methodists a semi-evangelical denomination? has volunteered the following, which we publish as a kind of unofficial legal opinion on the merits of the argument as hitherto conducted. We do not publish this to irritate the other parties in this discussion, nor to re-open the debate, but simply to show our readers that legal gentlemen, who are thoroughly versed in the art as well as the science of reasoning, take precisely the same view of the subject that we all along have taken:

MR. EDITOR :- I have read with interest your ect and explicit answer to the allegation of the Con dist that the Methodists are "semi-evange regularization and the disconsists are sense evanger al." Your positions are such as to commend them elves to the denomination as well as impartial Chris-ians among outside observers. The course taken by the assailing party in running into side issues, whi omitting to reply to your positions must be known by any educated man (such as we suppose the editor in question to be), as logically a confession that he has no case. It is, besides, neither candid nor fair. Such a procedure is neither evangelical, nor semi-evangel-cal nor demi-semi-evangelical; it is not even common

In the raling systems of logic from the days of Aristotle to Whately, the reasoner, who leaves allegation unanswered and seeks to raise a false issue, practically onfesses himself in the wrong. Thus in the system legal pleading, which is framed according to well stablished logical rules, that which is unanswered i charge or declaration; this is the first step. Then the party who is subject of the charge, makes his answer As the third step, the plaintiff or complainant files his replication or reply to the answer. It in this replication he leaves a material portion of the answer "un-traversed," as it is termed, or not replied to, the judgment of the court is entered against him on the adings. If he runs into new and foreign matte a his replication, he is liable to have it stricken ou

This is, indeed, a technical system, but it is founded a reasoner has the dignity and discretion to refuse to be misled into new matter till the original topic is dis-posed of, the candid judgment of the world sustain

him.

I well remember asking respecting the merits of a case which was just brought to a close by a distinguished advocate. His colleague told me confidentially that their case had no merits, but they had suc

ceeded in trapping the other party into a false is and had some hopes of a verdict. The Methodists are a whole souled denomination, doing things by halves. Their benignant and kindly bearing toward other denominations has been their bright ornament from the first; and may they never yield it to the flings of intolerance! The term "semi" evangelical is certainly much more applicable to those who have engrafted Turkish fatalism upon the free spirit of Christinity. free spirit of Christianity, and have thus alloyed it by importing from heathen philosophy a dogma which makes man a puppet and God a tyrant. But we have no wish to recriminate. Let them and no obloquy shall drive us from ours.

THE 39TH ANNUAL CATALOGUE OF THE WE LEYAN ACADEMY, Wilbraham, Mass., 1863-4, ha their empires. It ruined Babylon, Nineveh, and Tyre. Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., is Principal, assisted by

ly, on Wednesday afternoon, and was placed under the care of Mrs. Phinney, a deeply devoted Christian lady, pre-eminently qualified by education and experience for such a delicate responsibility. Nearly three years have passed away, and the children have not lost their interest in the Wednesday afterno class meeting. It has made not only a record, but a history. As the result of faithful labor on the part of their untiring leader, in answer to her man prayers, and as the fruit of faithful seed-sowing, sev eral interesting conversions have taken place, while many have given good evidence of growth in grace.

We believe that such a class might be successfully formed and conducted in many, if not in all, of our churches. Is there not some one in every society, whom God has fitted and placed there, to take charge the same. The small figures which will hereafter apof such a class? some one whose soul longs to do something for Christ? If no one is ready for this tion," simply indicating to our book-keeper when and work, the minister will find no more hopeful subjects in his congregation. After casting good seed into such a rich and congenial soil, he will not have to wait long before he may thrust his sickle into the tender grain and gather sheaves for garners in the skies. We cannot look too early after the salvation of the children. We would suggest the propriety of fall short about \$1,500 00. This is not in cons early attention, on the part of all pastors, to this work, and that not only classes be formed, and suitable leaders appointed to take charge of them, but that special and earnest efforts be put forth by the an inferior quality of paper or diminishing the size whole church for the conversion of the children. We of our sheet, as many of our cotemporaries have done cannot close this article without briefly giving an ac-

A PLEASANT SURPRISE BY THE CHILDREN. Surely children know how to do some things. They can think, plan and execute in their own way, sometimes, quite as successfully as older people. It may be interesting to all parties to learn the following: About forty children belonging to the above-name class-rather a large class, you say-between the ages of five and fifteen, on the evening of the 8th inst, managed to have Mr. and Mrs. Phinney invited to call and see a sick neighbor just across the street. Of course they accepted the invitation, and while absent, these forty children filed into their parlor, on the double quick, and took a strong position. A messenger is promptly despatched, when all is ready, to inform the absent parties that some one has called at gin to sing.

"Gather them in to the Wednesday class," etc. Sweetly, beautifully, touchingly they sing through their hymn, when one of their number, a little girl, steps forward, and after making a very appropriate and affecting speech, presents a beautiful Bible with the following inscription: "Presented to Almira S. Phinney by her Wednesday afternoon class connected with the Meridian St. M. E. Church." This was a complete surprise; but after a little effort to control emotions, and to wipe away tears which beaumpromptu speech in acknowledgment of the favor evening in singing, conversation, and enjoying a col- poetry and shorter articles. lation hastily provided, they closed the exercises with prayer, and then dispersed, setting an example in nany respects worthy of imitation.

We are told that the whole thing was planned by the children, and carried out with a dignity and grace hearts to surpass.

## THE CLAIMS OF FREEDMEN UPON THE

For thirty years New England has been sending prayers daily to heaven, and frequently to Congress, for the freedom of the slave. But few, and despised gradually increased and spread abroad, until the great heart of the nation was touched with sympathy, and Heaven began to answer prayer. The war has already set more than a million free, and still they come by hundreds and thousands to our lines for sus tenance and protection. We expect, we hope, we still devoutly pray, that the work of emancipation will go on until no slave shall wear a chain in all this land. But with the freedom of the slave, neither our work nor our responsibility ends. Our work, in fact, at least the most difficult part of it, has but just

The freedman, as he emerges from bondage, has nothing to fall back upon for support. He must be fed, and clothed, and educated, taught to labor, and morally fitted for the responsibilities of his new relation to government and society. Those who have desired to see him free, and have labored to bring him thus far, cannot lay aside their responsibility till they see him properly provided with all things necessary for the enjoyment of his freedom, and duly in stalled as master of his new situation. We fear that but very few realize, as yet, the magnitude and importance of the moral, civil, and financial problems which now press for solution both upon the government and upon all the people. The negro is upon our hands, and we must dispose of him. To leave leave him in a condition worse than that in which we of the size of the Western and of the Northweste found bim.

We hope that Congress will not fail to do its duty in this emergency. It should immediately establish a Bureau for Freedmen, that the whole matter may be taken up systematically and superintended wisely. We hope, also, that the people will not be negligent to remind Congress, by frequent, earnest and respectful petitions, of its duty, and the importance of promptly attending to it. But should Congress act diately, and the government do all in its power, t would be impossible for it to meet fully the pressing wants and the urgent necessities of the case. The people all over the country must take hold of it with willing hearts and liberal hands. Because the freedmen are out of our sight; because we do not hear their piteous cries, and see their almost naked forms shivering and freezing in the winter's cold, we are an to forget their wants and woes. But remember they are suffering not only for want of suitable food, but for clothing and convenient shelter. Their physical wants demand immediate attention, while their mora and religious necessities must not be neglected.

The Freedmen's Aid Society is spreading itself by auxiliaries and agents over the country, and penerating into the country in every direction, giving every man, woman and child an opportunity to do mething to help prevent death from starvation or cold; also to protect ourselves, as well as them, from vices which threaten to come in like a flood. When the agents of the Freedmen knocks at your door for aid, kind reader, or ask you to contribute of your much or little for their relief, hesitate a great while before dismissing them with empty hands. It may be Christ's, in his suffering poor, whose application you rudely turn away, unheeded. May this passage come seasonably to mind : "Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not unto me; depart from me," etc.

## CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR.

Before this number of the Herald comes to hand. will be too late to wish our readers a " Merry Christmas," for that day noted in the annals of the passed away. It is not however too late to say it, nor too late to write it, for the 25th of December, 1864, has not yet reached the editorial sanctum. We do wish our readers all, a Merry Christmas, a pleasant, peaceful, happy experience through the whole week of Holidays. While we do not leave out of mind one of " the Old Folks at Home," we think especially of the eager anticipations of the children and youth. In the midst of all their enjoyments we hope they will not forget Him whose day they celebrate with

joyous festivity.

Before our next issue it will be rather late to wish Eliot, Me., 1.00.

sion. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mathers to take down the choicest volumes from their book cases and send them thus where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fetcion, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own short, you would put into the chamber of your own swell, in serielizious works. Forward the parcel, marked Camp Library, to any of the branches of the Christian Commission, or to Charles Demond, 91 Washington Street, or Georges H. Stuart, Chairman Christian Commission, a glorious peace in which ample freedom shall be gua

> anteed to all. To all our gallant, noble, and brave volunteer so diers, we wish especially in addition to a " Merr Christmas" and a "Happy New Year," speedy de liverance from all their hardships, dangers and suffer ings, a safe return to their friends and families, and all other good things which they desire to enjoy.

#### HERALD BUSINESS.

EXPLANATORY.-Subscribers will understand the dates affixed to their address on the paper as ind eating the time to which they have paid. When they make remittances, they may look to see the figur changed to correspond; and this will be our receipt fo pear when credit is given, is of "private interpreta where the entry is made on the books.

The letters and figures appended in some case the address of the preachers is of similar import. DO NOT FORGET the statement of the fact by th editor last week, that the receipts of the Herald the last year will not pay its expenser. We shall

quence of any mismanagement, but a necessary sult of our low subscription price and the high cos of material. We might have saved a little by using ar friends and patrons, who we have reason to know feel a just pride in their denominational organ. With full faith in God and the good friends who have never failed us, we have patiently looked forward to the present time for reimbursement. We begin to dis tinguish some signs of movement. Let it become general and earnest. Other good things may be de ferred. This important and general interest demands

SOME OF THE JANUARY MONTHLIES. THE LADIES' REPOSITORY is out in good time an beautiful array. Its title page is charming; the first engraving, a scene on the Housatonic, is the san way. On the page next to the last mentioned is the picture of a man who appears as dignified and peac their residence and wishes to see them. Entirely un- ful as a bishop. He looks exactly like the ex-editor suspecting, they hasten back; and as they enter the Dr. Davis W. Clark. Its bill of fare is good enoug parlor, the forty soldiers of the cross rise up and be- for the Holidays; with the solid food there is plents of spice, cassia, and the fixer "fixings." We advis those who have determined to do without it next year not to look at it, lest they be "led into temptation to subscribe.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is received from the oublishers, and is clothed in a new and beautiful dress Many of our readers know the value of this Repos tory of the cream of the Foreign Reviews. It is is sued every month, with an elegant steel plate engrav ing, and at the very reasonable price of \$5 a year \$4 to ministers. All the selections are made with care tifully graced the occasion, Mrs. Phinney made a neat by a liberally educated Christian gentleman. Now is the time to commence or to renew subscriptions so surprisingly bestowed. After passing a pleasant This number contains twenty stately articles, besides

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY is on our table, rej venated in its appearance by taking on the type of much earlier period. This is the popular Monthly o New England. The publishers seem determined sustain its high reputation. It contains sixteen arti which it would be very difficult for older heads and cles from the most readable and racy pens of America. Of the further merits of its contents we cannot now speak, as it comes to hand just as we go to press OUR YOUNG FOLKS, for January, 1865, an illus trated Magazine for Boys and Girls, has made its appearance under the auspices of Ticknor & Fields. It looks well and reads well; some of its articles are practical and useful. It does not present so great a variety as we expected. It is a little too old for th younger "Young Folks." It will undoubtedly adap itself perfectly bereafter to the tastes of its vonthfu

#### wide berth and predict for it a large circulation. Books and Pamphlets Received.

The Lady's Almanac, f r 1865, from A. Williams ablained by George Coolidge, lie ston, contains a blam revery day, a blank page for every month in the year rest variety of pleasant reading. From A. Williams & Co. we have the Northern Monthly !

Littell's Living Age, No. 1073, contains nine well select Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church the United States of America, held in Philadelphia, Ma

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for 1864. Ladies' Friend for January, 1865; Deacon & Peterson. Phil delphia. An unusually interesting number, for sale by A

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is the name of the Methodist General Conference pape which is published at St. Louis, Mo , and edited b Rev. B. F Crary, D.D., a live, well educated, smar Western man, and ex-president of Hamline Univer sity, at Red Wing, Minn. It is going to enlarge and improve itself greatly on the first of January, 1865 him in the gulf between freedom and slavery, is to and thereafter to appear weekly as a stately quarte Christian Advocate. The subscription price will b \$3. It will undoubtedly push itself, after a reason able time, into a very large circulation, as it has prospectively an immense field to occupy. For a time, however, it will have to struggle hard, and hav its day of feeble things.

If our wealthy or well-to do friends in the Ea would for a while lend a helping hand by subscribin for it, they would do a good thing, and aid a worth enterprise. In return, they will receive a well filled weekly sheet of news and representative interes from the great valley of the Mississippi. We heartly recommend to all who can afford it, to take it for th next year as a companion for Zion's Herald, and thereby join in literary wedlock the West with the

" STRIKE, BUT HEAR ME."-We will thank or worthy friends of the Northwestern, to give us a trial efore the sentence of condemnation; and to ask us, Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced?" May it please the court we have this to say, that Mrs. Nina Smith has neve been indorsed or "recommended" in Zion's Herald since it has been under our editorial supervision. Th agent, who has been connected with the paper for nearly thirty years, has no knowledge or recolle tion of any such recommendation. Our opinion that the whole thing is "bogus." Zion's Herald is a religious newspaper, under the care of religious me every one of whom is in mortal hostility to all hum bugs of whatever genus, ready to give particular distress to every one in favor of lotteries, raffling, gar bling of any kind, or even of ecclesiastical swing We are heartily sorry for our brethren who were swindled out of twenty-five cents each, and got no prize. This sympathy does not extend, however, to any who had complimentary tickets and reserved seats.

Tell that woman out West to stop, right away. COMPLIMENT TO ZION'S HERALD .- The editor of the Buffalo Christian Advocate pays the following compliment to the mechanical appearance of Zion's Herald, all of which we pass over to the credit of the church as the birth-day of our Saviour, will have taste and skill of Bro. F. Rand, the agent, and the worthy corps of typos, pressmen and paper makers: "The completest paper on our exchange list-we mean the one in bandsomest trim in all respects-in the Zion's Herald, of Boston, Mass. The paper, the type, the whole contour, is really beautiful. Just like the Yankees-they always excel." Thank you, Bro.

> ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS. from A Friend, Newport, R I, \$1 00; W. J. Dodge North Searsport, Me., 50e; Mrs. Jas. Goodwin

FORTY YEARS "CONTINUANCE IN WELL Do- | Christians especially, should wash their hands of all comannual remittance for the Herald says: "Enclosed It will not answer to take shelter u please find \$2.50 to pay for Zion's Herald for 1865. have taken and paid for the same every year since 1825, and intend now to do so to the close of life, if I can. Scores of the Herald have been sent to every ocean by my friends in years past. I now send them to the army and navy, and my friends in different States. I wish you a happy New Year, with many Yours, T. E. S." new subscribers.

A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR THE LIT-TLE FOLKS is the "Mother's Picture Alphabet," published by Carlton & Porter, and for sale by Jas. P. Magee. Besides large and beautiful pictures, the sight of which will make a small child leap like a roebuck, it contains "big" letters, and pretty reading for children in large type and pleasant rhyme.

#### SOME FACTS ABOUT LOTTERY TICKETS. "The State is being flooded with schemes of spurious of teries, sent from different parts of the country to business and professional men."

Such an announcement was recently made by one of the

daily papers, accompanied by a caution against purchasing any of the tickets offered by these bogus concerns. These are not the only lottery tickets in the market Look over the last two years and see the course that has been pursued at most of the Fairs held by the Sanitary Commission. It is a well known fact that most of the money that has been raised for this most excellent institution has been raised by selling lottery tickets. The process is this: Some person contributes an article of eal or fictitious value to the Fair, where it is placed with multitude of others bestowed by the liberality of the generous who sympathize with the good cause, and desire do something to secure its success. The article in question is marked at its highest retail price, or mor likely an addition of twenty or twenty-five per cent. is made to the price just mentioned. This doubtless is than would be if the price were kept down to the ordina y standard. But with this exorbitant price it is impos sible to secure purchasers who will take the articles. Ho then shall a sale be effected ? Why, have a lottery, or it other words raffle for the articles. Suppose a piano i offered for sale, priced at a thousand dollars; have a hudred tickets struck off and numbered; appoint some skill ful and attractive young lady to sell them, with the understanding that one of the tickets costing the holder but ten dollars will surely draw a magnificent piano worth a thousand dollars. In due time the tickets are all dis posed of, and a hundred hearts are beating with the very same emotions that excite the embryo gambler as he watches the revolution of the wheel which is to decide whether the pile is to go into his pocket or that of th sharper with whom he is engaged. When all is ready one out of the number secures the prize, while the ninety nine console themselves as best they may at their disap-

In the Sailors' Fair which has just closed in this city, the same course has been pursued as in the Fairs of the Christion Commission, Almost everything, from a child's doll to the big ox, from a baby blanket to grand pianos worth eighteen hundred dollars, in short everything that could be of any possible use, and things of no possible use or even ornament, were put up to be raffled for. Visitors were beset at every turn by elegant young ladies and dapper young gentlemen, by good motherly women and gray-haired men, who importunately or modestly urged the sale of tickets for the many prizes sure to be draws by somebody. These tickets were bought by thousands. by governors and senators, and perhaps by minister. and church members. But suppose they did, what of it some one asks. That is the very question this article proposes to answer.

The fact is, that the persons who have secured the prizes have acquired property in a method contrary to the rules of morality.

Wayland, who writes on moral science, says that prop erty may be acquired in two ways, either directly or in directly. In the direct way property may be gained as the immediate gift of God or by our own labors. Or it may be secured indirectly as by exchange, by gift, by will, by inheritance, or by possession. Space will not admit a full illustration of all these points. It is enough to say that they cover all wealth that can be acquired in accordance with the principles of morality.

It is seen at a glance that property gained in a lotter or raffle cannot be classed under either of the above heads hence it follows that it must be an acquisition made by means that are immoral. This is a reason sufficient why honest men, moral men, and Christians should have nothno to do with these sinful schemes

Reference has been made to the cambler. Now the great mass of people very justly consider the professional cambler as next door to a thief, and in some cases ever readers both as to variety and style. We give it a worse. If we examine the principles upon which the gamester carries on his business, we must see that they are very closely connected with the principles of the traffi in lotteries. In each case you put down your money for an exceedingly small chance of getting a return. In each case when property is gained, it is gained contrary to the rules of morality, and by methods very much alike. The law even goes so far as to put the person who draws a prize, nearly if not quite on the same level with one who receives stolen goods; for by section 8, chapter 167 Revised Statutes, all moneys or other things of value drawn as prizes are forfeited, and may be recovered by proper application of law through the Attorney General or any District Attorney or other prosecuting officer in the name

and on behalf of the Commonwealth. Again, it is a well known fact that the indulgence in the practice of buying lottery tickets leads to the direst results. Many a young man has commenced a career of shame by purchasing shares in these flattering schemes It has led in many instances to recklessness in business, to idleness, to dishonesty, to poverty, to drunkenness, and to death. It possesses all the fascination of the gaming saloon, while it assumes the garb of respectability and charity. It blunts the moral perception, so that the young man will readily go from the fair, where young ladies with winning smiles persuade him to invest his money in a raffle for the sake of the poor, to the gilded halls of sin where professional cheats successfully ply their cunning devices o entrap the unwary. The cause can never sanctify the means, and it would be a difficult thing to prove to any young man that it is any worse for him to venture hi money at the table of the well dressed, gentlemanly gam bler, than to venture it at the tables of some bend enterprise. When such a point is reached in the life of the young, it may be sure they are on the high road to ruin. A course of procedure so fruitful of misery and sin should by no means receive the countenance or sup

port of Christian people. There are still other facts connected with the sale of ttery tickets that all will do we'll to bear in mind. They are found in Chapter 167 of the Revised Statutes of Mass Section 1, imposes a fine not exceeding \$2 000 upon any ne, who under any pretext of sale, gift or delivery a tempts to dispose of property by lottery. It is to be es pecially noticed that no difference is put between lotteries for benevolent purposes and any other, and it makes no difference whether the value of the property be great of small.

Section 2. imposes a fine of not more than \$2,000 o any person who suffers a lottery or rafile to take place in se, shop or building, owned or occupied by him, or under his control. This of course applies to the owners of meeting houses as well as the owners of other buildings. Section 3, imposes a fine, not to exceed \$2,000, upon ny one who sells for himself or any other person, or offers to sell, or in any way assists in selling a ticket in any lottery. It will be well for the dealers in lottery tickets t Sailors' Fairs and Church Festivals to remember they render themselves liable to a fine which it might be extremely inconvenient to pay.

Section 4, adds three years' imprisonment to th fine for a second conviction.

Section 6, says that whoever makes, or sells, or has i his possession with intent to sell a fulse or fictitious lottery ticket, shall for each offense be punished by imprison in the State Prison not exceeding three years. Section 7, declares all lottery tickets false, spurious or for

titious unless they are duly issued by the authority of some thousands of lottery tickets sold at the recent Sailors' Fair were not only not issued by the authority of any and sold in violation of the express prohibition of the law of the Commonwealth; hence it follows that these Good News from the Army. tickets were false, spurious or fictitious, and consequently of Massachusetts, writes from City Point, under date of every one selling them has become liable to three years' Dec. 18: "At this place there is an exceedingly interest-

It will not answer to take shelter under the plea that a great many good men and women have done this very

thing. This isn't the first time that good people have made sad mistakes, either through carelessness or ignorance of the moral principles involved in the law violated, Nor will it excuse, that the money expended in the purchase of tickets is applied to charitable purposes. God orbid that we should do this evil that good may come. Such an excuse is a balm which the stingings of a conscience not yet dead make needful.

Nor will it avail to say that there is a wide distinction, or any distinction at all between lotteries and raffles. Many flatter themselves that one is innocent while the other is admitted to be decidedly wrong. The best lexicographers make but little if any difference in the meaning of these terms; in the eye of the law they both stand for the same

Finally, it can hardly be expected that men indifferent to the claims of morality and honesty should interest hemselves to counteract this growing and attractive vice, but it is expected that men of character and social position, that all members of all churches should by word and act condemn this sin.

#### LETTER FROM PROVIDENCE.

Providence, Dec. 7, 1864. MR. EDITOR :- I suppose there is no one foolish enough deny that Providence is a charming city. It is so in nore senses than one. It is not quite as big as New York, or so "notional" as our own Boston, but it is as spirited and enterprising as either. Its natural beauties ompare well with either place, always making reasonable ptions, and avoiding the common blunder of putting little picture into a large frame. Taken just as it is, we see a clean, thriving, wholesome and attractive city, and there can scarcely be anything more delightful than the drives to its principal places and about its auburbs.

It is not a literary city; that is, it does not produce litature, though it has its average of consumers. Its public libraries are well stocked, but there is no periodical literature except two or three political sheets which are of ise as waste paper in most families, and which are of interest only as furnishing war news. How a paper can be got up so often and never forget itself enough to insert in eresting articles, is a secret known to the trade.

Providence, like Boston, has its noble charities; its in itutions to ameliorate human suffering. The Old Ladies' new Home has just been opened for the accomnodation of female antiquity. It is a treat to visit its mmodious rooms, to note its home comforts, to catch the make us, lords of creation, eschew our sex, and devote ourselves henceforth to a novitiate which shall fit us to participate in the privileges of wide cap frills, snuff and

The Orphan's Home is another pleasant affair. The ittle fat younkers look so nice and happy, that no one can wonder at the fretful restlessness and impatience of ordinary children who grow up under the authority, and subject to the restrictions of parental influence. But these stitutions have each their own celebrity, and I must not fill my letter with what is already down in the guide

I will tell you of a noble enterprise which is not yet ompleted. It is the building of a free church to accommodate God's poor children. It is not a city enterprise, hough it surely commands the sympathy and good wishes of all good men, and has been aided somewhat by their ontributions. But it is mainly in the hands of one man who seems to be, like Pharaoh, raised up for this same purpose He dislikes publicity, so I will say nothing bout his perseverance under atlantean difficulties, his tireess zeal, Christian faith, and personal sacrifices. They have a higher record than I could give them, and will be emembered in "that day ". Prayer and faith are building the church, but money is respectfully solicited. The cause is the Lord's, and the silver and gold are his too, and should be forthcoming. I don't know about greenbacks, or this bothering currency. I suppose their use in this ase would sanctify them, and no one whose purse needs depletion need hesitate to appropriate the overplus for this object. With or without such aid the Trinity Church is bound to succeed, and will soon be known as the banner church of Methodism here.

I should like to take an intelligent drove of sheen through a woolen manufactory here. I would first show them into the odorous room where the coarse, dirty looking fleece appears just as it did when they took their farewell view of it. In imagination "I was a wandering sheep," when I visited the establishment, and, as the proprietor led me on from one degree of excellence another, explaining the different processes to which the fabric was subjected, bringing me gently to behold the scarcely help expressing my sheepish appreciation of human talent and enterprise in one grand bleat of triumph that my compeers should be able to furnish the staple of

the whole business. For me, the crowning charm of Providence is in its genial social life. It is hardly possible to feel like a stranger in its beautiful homes. The icy barriers of conventional reserve which in some places give one a homesick feeling ot once, besides putting one into a mental straightjacket, do not exist. The most noticeable feature in society is that every one is at ease, and as a consequence appearing to advantage. Do you like beautiful faces? I think I never saw so many really handsome faces and elegant figures in my life as I have met in society here. It is God's workmanship, and it is my privilege to admire it, even though forced by truth to say that handsome men

are as scarce here as gold dollars. I wish the Editor of the Herold and also the Agent thereof, had been privileged to attend a surprise party here a few evenings since. It was not one of those presumptuous affairs, gotten up by "outside barbarians," who are spoiling for a frolic somewhere, but can't afford to hire a hall to have it in. This was a small party of forty, given by a gentleman in compliment to the birthday of a be loved wife, who was ingeniously spirited away from home by an agreeable friend, while the arrangements for the surprise were perfected. It was a perfect success, and there was never anything prettier than the lady's first start of surprise as she entered the drawing-room, and the immediate graceful adaptation of herself to the unexpected circumstance, which would have been impossible to any one

Many matters of interest come crowding down to my pen nib, but long letters are as bad as long sermons However, I must not forget to tell you in closing that I have not yet seen a Providence Methodist who proposes to be small enough to stop Zion's Herald because of its increased subscription price. All of which is respectfully

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES. FRIICITY STREET CHURCH, NEW ORLEANS, during a protracted meeting of five weeks, has enjoyed a glorious revival of religion. Many conversions reported.

THE CHURCH AT HANDCOCK, MD., East Baltimore Conference, has received seventy-five on probation, of late, as the fruit of a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit on the circuit.

Sr. Louis, Mo -Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church in St. Louis, under date of Dec. 17th, reports his church in a flourishing condition and that its debt will be paid off on the first Sabbath of the new year. DONATIONS .- The Christian Advocate and Journal of

last week mentions four preachers as being kindly remembered by their parishioners and receiving donations amounting in the aggregate to \$896. If preachers ther receive such liberal donations, where their salaries are relatively much higher than in New England, what ought our preachers to receive, whose nominal salaries are below the cost of living? Let some of our mathematical s:ewards "cipher" out the answer to that question.

THE NEW YORKERS are earnestly engaged in making their annual missionary collections, and doing a noble thing, advancing considerably beyond the figures of last year. Boston will enter upon that work in the same spirit as soon as the New Year is fairly inaugurated.

STATISTICS OF METHODISM .- According to the recent figures of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the total membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church is 527,316. The number of church members deceased during the year is 13,448. The accessions during the past year make our membership about the same as last year. The

GOOD NEWS FROM THE ARMY .- Rev. S. S Ashley, risonment in the State Prison. The very same will ing work of divine grace in progress. Meetings are held be true in regard to every person who may undertake to sell tickets in any lotteries or raffles that may be held this winter in churches, vestries or elsewhere, no matter for what the proceeds are to be applied. And this will be true in regard to the citizens of Massachusetts just so long as the present wise and excellent law remains upon the Statute book.

Metings are held every afternoon and evening, and crowded. Numbers of men are every day declaring themselves on the Lord's wide. Within the past eight weeks 180 men have here made a public profession of religion. At Point of Rocka the meetings are crowded. Last night the chapel, 60 feet by 18, was crowded, and every available place within hearing distance around it occupied. At one station in front ing distance around it occupied. At one station in front censible practice of raising money by such (near the trenches) during three weeks, 330 men have pubmeans as we have been feonsidering has increased of late years to a most alarming extent. There is an imperative ademand that the pulpit and press should speak out concerning this evil. It is time that men of integrity, that

Washington Street, Boston.

Lock's Village.—The members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Lock's Village, Dec 9th, gave to Rev. Wm. Whitney, their pastor, and his wife, the proceeds of a fair for their benefit, cash \$64, besides

The Mathewson Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Congregation of Providence, R I, surprised their paster, Rev. J. H. McCarty, and his wife, on the evening of the 21st inst., in the lecture room of the church with Christmas presents, consisting of a \$300 check and a \$40 dress for Mrs. McCarty. The writer hopes "these few lines will find as enjoying the same blessing," but they don't.

Charles A. Smith, son of Rev. Chas N. Smith, of this city, was among the victims of rebel cruelty at Andersonville. One of the recently returned Federal prisoners, who knew him well, brought the certain and mournful intelligence to Bro. Smith last week. He says that the March 4, next. young here actually died of starvation; bearing up like a Christian at the first, and active in administering encouragement to his fellow prisoners, but delirious at the last, and died calling for food and his mother !

Rev. Dan Perry, the oldest member of the Maine Conference, died Dec 16. Notice will soon be given.

French author, is about to visit America. Rev. S. Ranks, of the Maine Conference, has obtained release from his charge at Falmouth, Me., and has taken six weeks' service in the Christian Commission in the

The Rev. W. R. Edmonson of North Indiana Confer ence, died of typhoid fever, on Sunday, Nov. 27. Rev. C. S. Macreading, Jr., has been transferred from

Rev. W. P. Gray, of the Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rockford, Ill., has recently deceased. A Washington paper, says: "The rebel Brigadie General Granberry, reported by Gen Hood killed at the battle of Franklin, will be remembered here as the Rev.

Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Sarah Vandegriff, died in Trenton on the 30th of November, at the age of 94. She was one of the company of young maidens who sang the ode of welcome. o Washington when he passed through Trenton to New York, April 21, 1789.

Senator Dixon, of Connecticut, is suffering so badly from the heart complaint that some of the newspapers of that State think that he will resign his seat in Congress. Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, of Connecticut, is seri-

ously ill, and the prospects of his recovery are doubtful. Rev. Dr. Myron Winslow, a distinguished scholar, died at the Cape of Good Hope, wifile on his way from India to England. He was 76 years of age, and has Board. Dr. Winslow sailed in 1819 for Cevlon, where are laid the first scenes of his missionary career. He was a has so impressed that land with the influences of truth and religious liberty as has Dr. Winslow.

Mr. William Lewis Dayton, American Minister at the 57th year of his age Hew was born in New Jersey, and early in life entered the legal profession. He was a leading member of the old Whig party, and held successively a seat in the Legislature of New Jersey, and the position of Supreme Judge of the State. In the summer of 1842 he was appointed by Governor Pennington a dency on the Fremont ticket, in June, 1856. Upon the accession of the Republican party to power, Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr Dayton Minister to France. He has dis charged the difficult and responsible duries of this position to the acceptance of the government and the coun-

#### WEEKLY SUMMARY From the War.

THE SITUATION.-We have at the present date Dec 24, received no account of Gen. Sherman's operations since he established his lines before Savannah. One summary of his proceedings on the march through Georgia says the " army passed through 42 of the finest grain and for the preservation of our country from ruin, and when cotton counties in the State, captured and occupied over foreign exchange renders importation doubly expensive, two hundred towns and villages, tore up and utterly de- an emery mine situated near our great armories is a matstroyed every railway in the rouse, brought out 10,000 ne. ter of national importance. I may also add that, in case groes, 10,000 head of horses and mules, some of them fine of war with any great European power, the mines of blooded stock, burned all the bridges, every cotton gin and Naxos, our only present source of supply, would be effect building that could benefit the rebels, burned or bonded ually closed to us, and then we should feel that a kind \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 worth of cotton, captured sev- | Providence has supplied a great want in our defense and eral millions of rebel currency, some gold, 30 pieces of ar- for the maintenance of our independence." from the Savannah to the Ogeechee, is another very excel half mile from the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, United States and the small force he has there has kept from four to ten rebel regiments from going elsewhere to do mischief. On the 91st inst Admiral Porter's fleet had arrived off Wilmington, and the bombardment of Charleston had also re-commenced, the exchange of 12,000 prisoners having been \$1,100 000 000. exc'usive of way fares; and Western men effected and the fing of truce flect left for the North. Thus say that no more can be carried with the present means much the rebels have to keep them busy along the Atlan- of transportation In Chicago it is asserted that not

the Richmond Whig of Dec. 20, as "melancholy enough." the farmers to raise a larger quantity of grain to sell, It was a black day for the army of the Tennessee when unless the facilities for transportation are increased. It Johnston lost his command, Hood was soon flanked, is a pity that corn may perhaps be used this year for fuel beaten and compelled to abandon Atlanta. He then in some parts of the West, while it is above \$2 00 per stepped out of the way, hat in hand, and asked Sherman bushel on the coast Is would seem by these statements into Tennessee, where he has now again got himself beat the amount of transportation so as to meet the wants of en, and this time we fear badly enough." Hood's retreat the case, would be a cause of joy both to the consume rom Franklin to Duck River is said to have beggared all and producer. description. He told his corps commanders to get away the best way they could with their commands. The rebel | 7 3-10 loan for the nine days ending Dec. 21, were \$7,loss during the campaign is 17 000 men, 51 cannon and 18 ville, and our forces have followed the enemy south of Duck River. Hood has a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee above the shoals, so that our gunboats cannot reach it, and he may perhaps get the remnant of his army south of the river. Gen. Thomas forwarded to the War Department an order, found in Breckenridge's camp in East Tennessee, which shows how hard pushed the enemy is for ammunition. Breckinridge issued the order in accordance with instructions from Richmond. He says: "It having become of vital importance to husband small arms, ammunition and lead, the following order is pub. lished: All lead which can be gleaned from battle-fields, or otherwise obtained, will be collected by the Brigade Ordnance officers and be sent to the nearest arsenal. All arms are to be relieved of their loads for cleaning. The pressed hay, and \$32 for Beater pressed hay, the latter balls should be drawn, if practicable; otherwise the loads should be discharged into boxes of sand or dirt, so that the lead may be recovered and turned into the Ordnance

The rebels regard the raid of Generals Burbridge and Stoneman from East Tennessee to Southwest Virginia as a serious affair. A late number of the Richmond Examiner says it turns out to be an extensive and damaging hour with less coal than was required before to run her one. The raiders are reported within 8 miles of Saltville. at the old speed. The forces of Gen Lyon, in Kentucky, have also been

defeated by the Union Gen. McCook. Dec 10, from the Union raiding column under General take place April 11 and Oct. 2. Davidson, sent from Baton Rouge by Gen Canby, to the effect that Davidson was on his way to Mobile --- The information was received at New York, Dec 24, that Gen. Davidson had reached Pensacola, Fla, having passed across Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Western Florida. His operations caused great terror. Gen Davidson lost 50 men, two of whom were killed Thus our generals are demonstrating that the Confeder- A. Wise, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy,

SAVANNAH CAPTURED.-On the 22d inst. General the United States Navy, made exclusively from Ameri-Sherman dated the following joyous dispatch from Sa- can irons, are unsurpassed by those of any other nation vanual to President Lincoln: "I beg leave to present "There can be no question with regard to the superiority you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with 150 of the 11 inch guns over the Blakely 120-pounder, and heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, and about 25 000 the 68 pounder of the English pivot system, either in penbales of cotton." General Foster sent a dispatch stating etration, smashing effect of the shot, or explosive power that Hardee escaped with his troops to the north side of the shells. These gues, properly disposed and coolly the Savannah River, but he destroyed nothing but the handled, gave the victory to the Kearsarge in a short

work, we need delegates. Can you not send us some | navy yard and iron-clads. Gen. Foster says the captures | time, "The result of this action may, therefore, be taken good men?" If any elergymen are willing to respond include 800 prisoners, 13 locomotives, 190 cars and a large as proving, beyond doubt, the wisdom of arming our ships to this appeal, they may address CHARLES DEMOND, 91 supply of ammunition and material of war. The city was occupied on the morning of the 21st, the rebel troops having evacuated the place the night before. The city remaiced unbarmed with 20,000 inhabitants in it. " All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlanta, fairly won " Congressional.

SENATE .- On Monday, the 19th inst, the bill to remove the disqualification for conveying the mails on account of color was passed-yeas 21, nays 5 - Dec. 20, a bill to create an office of Vice Admiral in the Navy to be

selected from the active list of Rear Admirals, the relative rank to be the same as Lieutenant General, with pay of \$7000 a year when at sea, and \$6000 when on act duty and \$5000 when waiting orders, was passed, - Dec. 21, the House bill to tax whisky \$2 00 per gallon on and after Jan. 1, was passed. It new awaits the President's signature. Dec. 22, a bill requiring all lawyers practising in United States Courts to take the oath of allegiance was passed, with an amendment making it take effect on

House .- Dec. 20, the House passed the Senate bill creating the rank of Vice Admiral -A bill amending the act of June 30, 18 i4, so as to give all persons of color in the army at that time the allowance, etc., made to others of the same race, passed .- Dec. 21, the House adopted a resolution that if not incompatible with the public interest Rev. J. C. Fletcher, in a private letter to the Boston all communications in reference to the exchange of prison Journal, says that Alexander Dumas, the celebrated ers, not heretofore published, be sent to the House by the Secretary of War.

Congress ad ourned from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5.

Domestic. IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERY - Dr. Charles. T. Jackson, of this city, read a paper, Dec. 21, before the Boston Society of Natural History, announcing the discovery of a mine of emery in the town of Chester, Hampden County, Mass. Dr. Jackson was sent to the locality the Rock River to the Providence Conference, and ap- in 1863 to examine some important beds of magnetic on ore which were known to exist there, and one hed had so remarkable an appearance as to excite his doubts as to its being pure iron ore, and after careful examinae arrived at the conclusion that emery would be found in the vicinity. Oct 11, not three months ago, he revisited the locality, and was surprised to find that the chief part J. C Granberry, of the Virginia Conference, Methodist of one of the beds, from which hundreds of tons of iron ore had been taken and smelted, was pure emery, and he gave information of the real character of the supposed useless mineral. As to the value of emery. Dr Jackson states that it is a saying in England that " a mine of emery is worth more to a manufacturing people than nany mines of gold." It is used for grinding and polishing hard substances, such as glass, articles of steel, etc. It is composed of nearly equal proportions of alumina and protoxide of iron, with about 11 per cent. silica, titanic acid and moisture. It is the alumina that imparts the hardness to emery, as also to sapphire, agate and other stones, sapphire and agate being composed of pure sluming The amount of emery consumed annually is about 4 000 tons, a little more than half of which comes from the Grecian mines of Ephesus and the Island of company, and in 1847 they had run up the price from \$40 to \$140 per ton, when Mr J Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., in his researches in Asia Minor, discovered other mines of emery, which were placed in the hands of English capitalists, and the price of the mineral was brought down to \$50 per ton by the competition of the French Court, died of apoplexy at Paris. Dec 2, in the two companies; at present they monopolize the market for the world. The emery of Greece is found in marble formations: loose blocks of it are scattered around, and boulders too big to carry away, and having no seams through which to break the mineral, are reduced by the action of fire before being taken away, as the substance is so hard that it is extremely difficult to drill, it being next United States Senator for an unexpired term, and elected to diamond in hardness. The mineral is crushed to powto fill it by the Legislature in October. In 1845 he was der for use, and sifted through seives with holes to corchosen for a full term of six years, and thus his senatorial respond with the fineness required of the dust; and for career lasted from July, 1842, until March 4, 1850. He polishing optical instruments it is assorted by mixing the received the Republican nomination for the Vice Presi- powder in water, the coarser settling to the bottom in. say 10 seconds, a finer powder in 30 seconds, etc. The dus is applied to paper, cloth, or wood by putting glue upon them and then sprinkling on the emery, the color of which is from gray to black. Wooden wheels in the Springfield armory prepared with the Massachusetts emery, were used to grind 20 swords, and yet the effectiveness of the emery was not destroyed, while a coating of Naxos emery will grind but 15 swords. Dr Jackson says the mines of Chester are inexhaustible, and Massachusetts can override the monopolies and supply the entire world. Speaking of the importance of the discovery, Dr. Jackson said: " I may, however, remind you that, at the present time when we are manufacturing so many arms of all kinds

tillery, an abundance of ammunition, a hundred thousand THE ST ALBANS RAIDERS -A number of the St. head of cattle, about 4000 prisoners, and subsisted the Albans raiders have been recaptured; three of them army a month on the rebels, and saved that much to Uncle | were arrested on the 21st inst., and a reward was offered Sam's exchequer." It is stated that there were not more for the arrest of the remainder. Some of the Canadian than ten days' supplies in Savannah, and with the ene- papers express the fear that if more raids into the United my's communications closed, as they are now, he cannot States are permitted, the Irish society of Fenians would hold out a fortnight. This is corroborated by the best in- not be hindered from making hostile incursions into the formation our generals have. In regard to any danger Provinces, if they chose, and in that event they might be there might be of a robel attack on Sherman's rear, it is joined by their associates in the Provinces and cause much stated that Ebenezer creek, five miles in Sherman's rear, trouble. Secretary Seward has issued an order which a broad and deep river, running nearly parallel with requires that no traveler shall be permitted to enter this Sherman's line, and will form an excellent defensive line country from the British Provinces without a passport which our cavalry alone can hold. The canal, running from the United States, and if he be an alien, from the competent authority of his own country, the passport to lent line. Gen. Foster has two 32-pounder Parrots one he countersigned by a diplomatic agent or consul of the

INTERNAL COMMERCE - It appears by a pamphlet issued by the Treasury Department that the total value more than two thirds of the present grain crop of the In Tennessee, the rebel prospects are represented by Northwest can be got to market, so that it is no use for walk through Georgia. He (Hood) himself moved up that the execution of any practical plan for increasing

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES -The subscriptions to the 125,000; to the 10 40 gold bearing loan \$25,096 000general officers killed. Total Union loss will not exceed total, \$32 221,000. Those who have \$50, or \$100, or \$500, 7000, with two Generals slightly wounded. Dec. 22, the or upwards to invest, would do well for their country as cars were running to Spring Hill, 32 miles south of Nash- well as for themselves to purchase United States securi-

> On the 16th inst. Gen. Sherman's army received the letters which had been accumulating for them at Washington during their march through Georgia. The mail agent sold \$2 100 worth of stamps, all he had, in half an hour. He brought back to Washington 10,000 letters from the soldiers.

The Maine Farmer states that the War Department has issued special orders prohibiting the exportation of hay from that State, except for government account. Set eral large lots in process of shipment at Bath and Port land for Europe were taken possession of by government officials. The price paid for it is \$26 per ton for common being preferred for transportation. A soldier in Hartford, Ct, who weighed 200 pounds

when he enlisted, recently returned from a rebel prison with his weight reduced to 56 pounds. A newly invented paddle-wheel was tried in New York,

last fall, upon a boat known as about eleven miles an hour; with the new wheels she made sixteen miles an In 1865 there will be four eclipses. Two eclipses of

the sun will occur, one on the 25th of April and the other The Richmond Whig of the 21st had intelligence to on the 15th of October. The eclipses of the moon will A notice of a steamboat explosion was closed as fol-

lows in a Western paper: "The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid; she was insured for \$15,000 and loaded with iron.

AMERICAN GUNS AND GUNNERY .- Commander Henry in his report, says it is no idle boast that the cannon of

with a mixed battery of pivot and broadside guns, taking care to place on board of each ship the heaviest and mos powerful guns that she can safely carry, and manage with ase in all weathers." This seems to have been the conclusion of the French naval officers at Cherbourg, after thoroughly studying the Kearsarge's armament. "They are entirely welcome to the information thus obtained; the lesson is merely elementary, and by no means so instructive as the one since presented, for the world's investigation, on the waters of Mobile Bay."

Dec. 21, the President signed the bill establishing the ank of Vice Admiral, and immediately appointed Rear Admiral Farragut to the office, who was at once conirmed by the Senate. Admiral Farragut was in New York when he was notified of the honor conferred upon

A bill passed by the House, on the 21st inst, approp ated \$2,000,000 for supplies and expenses of prisoners of

The Augusta (Ga..) Constitutionalist, of Dec. 14, connins a statement that the opinion prevails at Nassau that blockade runners will have much to fear this winter from their crews, for "Hundreds of Yankees are here, and it is settled plan to capture vessels by stratagem at sea. An empt was thus made to capture the Owl, which failed, and eight of the crew are now in irons, one of them holding a Yankee commission as master's mate." The prize money of the Mobile Bay engager

nounts to one year's pay for every man engaged in the

A CALL FOR MEN -Dec 20, the President issued all for 300,000 men for the armies, only 250,000 having he credits to States on former calls, and the fact that the perations of the enemy in some of the States prevented he filling of their quotas. The call is for volunteers to erve one, two or three years Deficiencies that may exist on the 15th of February to be filled by a draft.

A board of offi ers will convene at the Springfield Armory, Jan 5, 1865, or at such other time and place as the Chief of Ordnance may direct, for the purpose of oaders and repeaters for muskets and carbines.

Secretary Welles reports that Great Britain has 20 rmored ships building and built.

#### Southern.

RUIN.-The rebel Senator Foote, of Mississippi, week before last, announced his withdrawal from the rebel Senatè. He said the Confederacy was on the verge of ruin, and their Congress was building up an irresponsible milita y despotism, the like of which was never before seen o earth. The unjust, unwise and criminal displacement of Johnston from the Army of Tennessee and the transfer of the army to Nashville have opened all southern Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama to the army of Sherman. Fort McAllister has fallen, Savannah is about to fall, and he fate of Charleston only seems deferred a few days ater. Hood's army had already met with disaster a ranklin, and in his (Foote's) judgment was fatally compromised Presidential interference was the cause of all these dire mischiefs, and is the cause of the unfortunate

attle of Murfreesboro' and the more disastrous one of Missionary Ridge. Should Hood's army be destroyed, an event which he feared was too probable, and Sherman ome round to this vicinity in ships, which he (Foote) did not doubt he intends, what will be the fate of Rich ARMING SLAVES .- The rebel Senate held a secret sesion on the 17th inst., and the question of immediately

arming the negroes was again brought up, and the measare is believed to have passed by an almost unanimous vote. For several days past every able-bodied negro he been quietly seized and carried off to a camp of instruc tion. This may account for their stampeding, which is nentioned by Richmond papers.

Foreign. ENGLAND -Mr. Pinder of Manchester, the member of arliament for Totness, had been addressing his constituents. He adverted to American affairs, and said he be lieved that though the North might subjugate the South, it ould not keep them in subjection. He estimated the loss to England during the last year at twenty-two millions sterling, owing to dear cotton, and gave it as his opinion and belief that India would never supply the required fibre in necessary quantity and quality. - Nov. 25, Earl Russ Il replied to a dispatch of the Confederate Commissioners. He stated it to be the purpose of the government to continue its course of neutrality. The Times well remarks that it fears the letter will please neither the forth nor the South, for on the one hand he speaks of formerly the united Republic of North Amer ca," and America"—The London Times of Dec 3, speaking of Gen. Sherman's march from Atlanta says: "Since the rest Duke of Marthur Company Gen. Sherman's march from Atlanta says : " Since the | Cl great Duke of Marthorough turned his back upon the Dutch, and plunged heroically into Germany to fight the famous battle of Blenheim, military history has recorded famous battle of Blenheim, military history has recorded no stranger marvel than the mysterious expedition of Gen Sherman on an unknown route against an undiscoverable enemy."——Prof Goldwin Smith, who has just voverable enemy."——Prof Goldwin Smith, who has just wheat, wheat, so the stranger of the str turned from the United States, speaking of the Army the Potomac, says: "Probably no army in history ver was so well cared for as this, and such being the ase, it is surely very strong proof that the war is not eing waged with mercenary and worthless lives." News received at New York, Dec 20, states that 2 000

omeward bound French troops had arrived at Havana BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to Dec. 24. S Allen, J C Allen, has Andrews. P Brockway. Erastus Benton, C P Blackmar, J Bernerd, I Blood, J S Barrows, B C Blackwood, W J Bartlett, Louis W H Crawford, J Cadwell, I J P Collyer 2. H Cox. E Cut r, G F Cobb 2, J M Caldwell, Geo B Cargiil, S F Chase, H W

r, G F Cobb 2, J M Caldwell, Geo B Carglil, S F Chase, H
onant, A J Cook.
R Houkersley, E M Dodge.
J J Enos, W Emerson, J W Elkins, Geo F Eaton.
John W Foote, Elli-ha Folsom, J F R Foss.
R C Gallidav, Geo F Gaines, J H Gas-lord, J B Gonld.
Geo Hancock. E B Hosley. E A Helmershausen 2,
lavnes, T Hill (stopped Jan 163).
H T Jones, W H Jones O H Jasper.
L A Luther, A B Lovew'll, Issae Lord, D B Lovell.
C Morse, C C Mason, Amos Merrill, C W Morse, W
Miner A C Manson. A C Manson.

Newbert, Geo W Norris, Adna Newton, F C Newell
Parker.

Otte Parker,
P C Richmond, Wm Rondall, J Robinson, L B Randall,
Sam'l R Smith, w F Stinson, H M Sowie, Capt Benj Smal
M R Stanifo d T E Sanford, Wm C Strong, W H Stetson,
M Spencer, P M. J B Sweet.
D M True, J L Tre ren, A O Thomas, Geo W Terrett,
Naucy Whitaker, W H Willi ms, Wm T Worth, Ellen
Walton, G G Winslow, D L Winslow, N Webb.

Latters Received from Dec 17 to Dec. 24.

D. Anstin—B. S. Arey—J. W. Adams—John W. Adams—R. W. Allen—C. M. Alvord—J. Boynton—I. G. Bidwell—E. S. Reat—C. Banning—G. R. Bent—C. H. But. A.—J. C. Buttre—L. A. Bosworth

M. Bullard—W. R. Burnham—C. Bigelow—John Buntlag—
J. Bast-r—E. Benton—J. N. Bailey—J. Brackett—M. Brudbury

J. Bast-r—E. Benton—J. N. Bailey—J. Brackett—M. Brudbury

R. P. Buchsam—E. A. Crouch—J. C. W. Coxe—J. M. Clart L.

Cooper—E. S. Chase—J. Cadwell—H. K. Cubb—J. Chesburonzh—

F. Chase—N. G. Cheevy—G. B. Cargill—A. Chords—S. P. Chase

—S. H. Colburn—G. S. Dearborn—W. J. Dodge—I. D. David—

J. H. Gaylord—A. Hitchcock—Mrs. Geo. Hancock—P. Hoyt—

J. Hawks Jr. 2—H. M. Horton—R. P. Hoyt—I. B. Gould—A. G. Guild

—J. H. Gaylord—A. Hitchcock—Mrs. Geo. Hancock—P. Hoyt—

J. Hawks Jr. 2—H. M. Horton—R. P. Hoyt—B. Holliard—J. M.

Howse—S. E. Howe—E. D. Hopkins—C. R. Harding—C. Hawkins

A. H. Honsinger—H. M. Inglam—C. T. Johnson—Go. Johnson

—J. R. Johnston—H. T. Jones—W. H. Jones—S. Kimba"—I. B.

Kuight—C. C. Keinston—W. W. Lottrop—J. P. Lee—N. H. Martin 2—A. Moore—I. Morgan—S. E. Mason—H. L. McKay—J. H.

McCarty—W. W. Miner—J. S. Motto—I. H. Newhall 2—J. Noon—

J. Norton—G. W. Norris—A. M. Osgood—C. H. Obeat—B. J.

Pope—H. Putnam—J. Porter—C. H. Payne—S. Roy—D. B. Randall—J. S. Reed—G. L. Richards—F. Ryder—W. C. Robie—I. Rob
J. A. Sherburn—J. M. Sponor—W. H. Strout—A. Stevens—W. S. Simmons 2—W. H. Thom—s—W. B. Tout—In.—T. P. Tupper—A.

Taylor—E. W. Middon—J. War hmsu—I. D. Wardwell—C. J.

Wallace—O. B. Woods—L. D. Watson—J. Wagner.

J. P. Mager, Agent N. E. Depository, S. Cornhill. Litters Received from Dec 17 to Dec. 24. J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

## Marriages.

In South Bos'on, Dec. 24, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Lewis Choate to Miss Mary B. Arch r, both of Ipswich.
In East Boston, Dec. 21, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Benjamin S. Loveland, Esq. to Miss Adelande Bragdon.
In Cambridge, Dec 22, by Rev. L. R. Thayer, Mr. John A. Proctor of Miss Abby Jane, on y daughter of the late Hosea Whiting, Esq., all of Cambridge.
In Binndford, Dec. 21, by Rev. T. B. Treadwell, Newton S. Bell, M.D., to Miss Mary Hatch, both of B.
At the Parsonnge in East Mancfield, Dec. 4, by Rev. J. B. Sweet, Mr. John A. Belcher to Miss Abbie F. Allen, both of North B. idge; water. Sweet, Mr. John A. Belcher to Miss Abbie F. Allen, both of North Bidge-water.
In Ellot, Mc., Nov. 24, by Rev. A. R. Sylvester, Mr. Albert Goodwin 'o Miss Mary L. Shanbiegh, both of Ellot.
In Windon, Mc., Dec. 16, by Rev. George G. Winslow, Mr. George E. Philips, of Charlestown, Mass., to Miss Annie L. Quinnby, of Auvu-ta, Mc.
In Machias, Me. Oct. 10, by Rev. S. F. Chase, Mr. Theodore Hill Jr., late of 6th Maine Vols., to Miss Clive A. Hill, of Whiting. Mc.; also, Nov. 12, Mr. Geo. H. Allen. late of 6th Maine Vols., to Miss Bell M. McLaughlin, of Machias, Nov. 19, Mr. Silas E. Ward, of U. S. Sharpshooters, to Miss Lucv M. Has un, of Machias, Nov. 29, at the residence of J. W. Murray, M. D., Mr. W. H. Phinney to Miss Emma J. Inglee, only dunghter of John Inglee, Esq., als of Machias.
At Stafford Springs Cond., Dec. 22, by Rev. J. T. Benton. Macus B. Flick, M.D., to Miss Emma F. Howland, all of S. At the Parsonage of the Main Street M. E. Church in Nor-wich Cond., by Rev. H. W. Connat, Nov. '8, Mr. George P. Stanton. of Norwich to Miss Mary E. Button, of Andover. In Hudson, N. H., Dec. 13, by Rev. B. W. Chase, Mr. Geo. G. Guy, of Rethielem, N. H., to Miss Thirza E. Pense, of Wilsboro', N. Y.
At the Personage, in Tembridge, Vt., Dec. ', by Rev. Act.

## Beaths.

In East Saugus, Dec. 23, Solomon Brows, aged 84 years.
In Taunton, Nov. 28, of fever, Barah, wife of Bro. George
Dean aged 40 years.
In Oxford, He., Dec. 6, of diphtheria, Charles F., son of
Hattis and John Chadbourn, aged 3 years, 1 month, 18 days.
Listic Charlie, the pet of the family, was a bright and promising child. "He lives, for Christ bath died."

Lambs, 7,600; Number of Western Cattle, 380; Eastern Cat-tle, 133; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 855. Cattle left over from last week 00; Swine, 1200.

Hides-9 @ 9je per B. Tallow-00 @ 100 P b.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

PRICES-Market Beef-Extra \$13.25 @ 13.75; first quality

Lamb Skins—1.75 @ \$2.25. Sheep Skins—1.75 @ \$2.25.

Calf Skins—0 & 170 P lb.

The trains on the Western Road got in early yesterday The trains on the Western Road got in early yesterday morning, and it was supposed by all that as the number of cattle was small from the West that trade would be quick at an advance in prices; but such was not the case. The cattle cost higher at Albany, and drovers were asking more, but the butchers did not take hold sharp, and drovers say they never saw so few buyers about the yards of a Tu sday before. About half of the Western cattle were sold at prices which will not year much from last week? We quote prices the same. nair of the western cattle were sold at prices which with our vary much from last week's. We quote prices the same.

Stores—Yearlings \$13 to 20; 2 year old \$22 to 40; 3 year old \$28 to \$55. There is but a few eattle at market sold for Stores this week, most of them being bough: up for licef.

Working Oxen—Sales—As most of the Working Oxen came from Maine and did not get in until late yesterday, we have noticed but few sales. Prices range from \$125 to \$250

Milch Cows-Sales ordinary \$30 @ .56; extra \$60 @ 85. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogethe he purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—There is a larger supply at market and trade is active. We quote sales at 71, 8, 81 @ 90 P h. Extra

ra lots 100 P b.

Swine—There was no Store Pigs from the West this week, and but a few left over from last market. Prices 13 @ 15c V b. Fat Hogs-1155 at market. Prices 13; @ 14c D fb.

RETAIL PRICE. INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET. Marrow Squashes,

by h,

by h,

Hubbard Squashes,

by h,

Donions, p peck,

Sweet Potatoes, b,

Lettuce, w head,

22 Turnips, p pek,

23 Dects, w peck,

24 Dects, w peck,

25 Potatoes, w peck,

26 Dects, w peck,

27 Potatoes, w peck,

28 Dects, w peck,

29 Caulillower, each,

20 Pickles, gal,

20 Pickles, gal,

20 Cababages, each,

20 Cabbages, each,

21 Gabbages, each,

21 Secondary,

22 Caulilloupes,

23 Cauliloupes,

24 Cauliloupes,

25 Cababages,

26 Cabbages,

26 Cabbages,

27 Gabbages,

28 Dects,

29 Cabbages,

20 Cabbages,

20 Cabbages,

20 Cabbages,

20 Cabbages,

21 Cabbages,

21 Cabbages,

22 Cabbages,

23 Cabbages,

24 Cabbages,

25 Cabbages,

26 Cabbages,

26 Cabbages,

27 Cabbages,

28 Cabbages,

29 Cabbages,

20 Cabbages

| Lamb, # b, | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 10 @ 15 | 1

WHOLESALE PRICE.

Apples. 457 @ 600 HAY. 457 @ 600 Country Hay. 457 @ 600 Country Hay. 457 @ 600 Country Hay. 457 Country Hay. 0 00 @ 0 00 HIDES AND SKINS. Lemons, P box, 0 00 211 00 Western, dry, 21 42 26 White Beans, 3 00 23 21 do. wet, 123 14 14 Pea Beans, P bu, 3 00 23 50 Benos Ayres, Oranges, P box, 0 00 200 00 Pickies, bbl, 12 00 215 00 Calcutta Cow V 16 Shanghter N. O. and Mobile—V B.

Ordinary,
Mid. to good mid.
Middling fair. Ordinary, @ Buenos Ayres, Midding fair, @ Orinoco. LEATHER. GRASS SEED. 6 00 @ 6 50 Oak. 4 00 @ 4 50 Calf Skins, ₩ lb.

Clover, Northern,

Ph,
Clover, Western,

Ph,
Fowl Meadow,

Poush,
R. I. Bent Grass. Wheat, 2 50 g 3 00 Pulled,

Special Motices. Dedication, at Groveland, Mass., Jan. 1.
Preschers' Neeting, at Orieans, Mass., Jan. 9-11.
Ministerial Meeting, at Whiting, Mee, Jan. 10.
Ministerial Association, at Thomaston, Me., Jan. 16-18
Preschers' Meeting, at North Briggewater, Ms., Jan. 17Ministerial Association, at C-moorl, N. H., Jan. 18, 19.
Ministerial Meeting, at Lewiston, Me., Jan. 90-Feb. 1.
Preschers' Meeting, at Woonsocket, K. I., Feb. —

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

BOSTON DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—Dorelester Street, 5; Centenary Church, 6; Russell Street, 7, 8; Revere Street, P. M., 8; Bro affeld Street, 9; Walant Street, 13; Chu ch Street, 14, 5; Janualea Plaint, M., 15; Tremont Street, 16; H-pkinton, 21, 22; Westboro', P. M., 21; Philston, 28, 29; Medway, P. M., 29; Milford, evening. 9; M. ndon, 1 o'clock, P. M., 30.

\*February—Mount Bellingham, 3: Meridian Street, 4, 5; Wilwhrop, P. M., 5; Rennington Street, 6; Walpole, 11, 12; Deetham evening, 12; Roxaury, 23; Saxonville, 18, 19; Natick, 2d Church, P. M., 19; do. 1st Church, evening, 19; Newsonville, 20; Quincy Point, 25, 26; Neponset, P. M., 26; Dorehester, eve. 26.

March—Mulboro', 4, 5; Reck Bottom, P. M., 5; Sudbury, evening, 5; Hanover Street, 13.

Shrewsbury, Dec. 20.

READFIELD DISTRICT-FOURTH QUARTER. January—Farmington Falis, 14, 15; Kendall's Mills, 21, 22; sirfie d, 22, 23; Skowhegan, 24, 25; East Livermore, 28, 29. February—North An on. 4, 5; Solon, 11, 12; Wilton, 18, 19; hi dips, 25, 26. March—Mercer, 4, 5.—The remainder hereafter. March—Mercer, 4, 5.—The remainder hereafter.
Farmington, Dec. 20.
A. SANDERSON.

E - ST MAINE CONFERENCE. — By request the East Maine Conference will be held on the 17th of May in-tead o the 24th, as previously published. O. C. CAKER.

the 24th, as previously published.

O. C. EAKER.

THE PREACHERS' MEETING FOR WORCESTER DISTRICT SOUTH with hold its next session at Palmer, the 3d week in Junuary, 1855, commencing Tuesday, 12, P. M., and ending Thursday, 12, P. M., Jan. 17th, 18th and 19th. The following is the pregramming of the pend, Good and Bad, between the programming of the pend, Good and Bad, between the than 1the Judgment?—Wm. Gordon; 1s Playsi cal Death a part of the Penalty for Sin?—John Capen; The feat Means for getting Young Ladies and Gentlemen into our sunday Schools, and retaining them—Wm. Mrril; What will be the Probable Moral Inducate of our Civil War upon the Nation?—David Sherman; Does the Relation of Capse and Effect inhere to Moral Law as rigidly as to Physical?—John Noon; is not the M.E. Clurech Culpable for not doing more for the Education of Indigent Young Men of Plety for the Ministry?—A. Baylies; The Phases of Modern Indelity—W. J. Pomfret; Did the Divinity Suffer on the Cross?—E. S. Chase; what will be the Condition of the Heathen in the Future State?—M. R. Barney.

Excesseds of Rev. xx.

The brethren who aid not pre-cut their Essays at the latmeeting have the same subjects assigned them for this. Written Sermon—C. H. Hanalord; Preaching Tue day Evening, by M. E. Wright, John Noon, a ternate, Monson, Dec. 20.

H. P. SATCHWELL, Secretary.

SOUTH END MISSION. 85 CONCORD STREET -W

sha'l hoid a Watchnight Mertinz, Saturday evening. Dec 3 commencing at 9 o'clock. We would especially invite the a tendance of Methodist brethren and sisters, as 'hey will be s NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.-The Trustees of the New Hamp-thre Conference Seminary and Female College are hereby not field that a special meeting of the Board will be held at the Institution Buil-ings, Thursday Jan. 5, 1865, at 10 clock, P. M., to hear the reports of Committees, and transact any other business that may proper; come beforethem. A full attendance is desired.

By request,
Sambornton Bridge, Dec. 13.

3t.

Business Hotices.

PETROLEUM.—We are glad to see that the solid men of Boston have fairly aroused themselves to set to work in de-reloping the marve ous wealth lurking in the hidden recesses of the Rock Oil Region.

Too many opportunities of business enterprise are already
shandored to our pushing neighbors of Gotffum, or, as in this
particular branch of industry to the oputent Quaker City. Let the cool, cautious sagacity of Boston capitalists be c listed in this work of woudrous promise,—the production the Mineral Oil destined for so many purposes to superse

We are led to make these remarks after a perusal of the We are led to make these remarks after a perusal of the prospectus of the New England Petroleum Compuny, o Boston. The names of the genth man immediately interested in the management of the property are in themselves a guar antee of the solid basis upon which the Corporation rests. It needs but the confidence inspired by seeing the right met here in New England taking hold of the work, to assure us that great fortunes are only awaiting the needed enterprise to second them.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A young man, the son of one of our wholesale merchants, while traveling on a steemboat, was exposed to the chilly atmosphere, which re-ulted in an extensive en'argement of the glands of the threat. The aid of the best physicians was at once employed. The case proved to be Scrofula. After treating him for years, they finally gave him

To CURE DIARRHEA .- For a violent attack, take two table TO CURE DIARRHEA.—FOR A VIOLET STREET, TAKE WE EXDIS-spoonfulls of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINE APPLE CIDER every ten minutes until It is checked. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65, 05, 67, 63, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.

Dr. HALL'S BALSAM.—This medicine is a scientific remedy or Consumption in all its various stages, and is especially fficacious for a common Cold or Cough. When taken acording to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in a short me effects a permanent cure. 1t. Dec. 28.

OMNIBUSES AND HORSE RAILROADS. MESSES, PERRY DAVIS & SONS. Gentlemen:—I have for many years used your valuable medicine, the Pain Killer, on my horses, and can estify to its efficacy in curing Galls, Spraina, Bruises, Cuts, tramps, Weak Joints, Rheumatism, Swellings, Coile, etc., tdc. I have the utmost confidence in the Pain Killer, and herefore recommend it as the best remedy for horsefiesh yet iscovered. No farmer or owner of horses should be without constantly on hand. I have had over forty horses in contant use, in the omnibus business, and have never known it to all in any case where I have used it. LEWIS A PHILLIPS .- Providence, R. I.

Piano .- Mrs. Paige's new method of teaching the Plano. irculars now ready. Address, enclosing stamp, MRS. CARPETS AT REDUCED PRICES .- Owing to the uncerta

state of affairs we shall close out our entire stock of Carpetiogs at greatly reduced prices. NEW ENGLAND CARPET

CARPETS CHEAP.—Our entire stock, which is large and varied, is marked down in price, presenting a favorable op-portunity for our customers to supply themselves at low pries. NEW ENGLAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. pen to retail purchasers. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO

OIL CLOTH CARPETS in wide sheets and narrow widths, the beautiful enamel finish, the most desirable and elegan goods made-600 pieces closing out at a great discount from ruling prices by the NEW ENGLAND Co., 75 Hanover St.

CROSSLEY'S ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS. - We have on hand about 1200 pieces of these goods, comprising the newest and best styles, closing out at a discount. NEW ENG-LAND CARPET Co., 75 Hanover Street. THREE-PLY CARPETS in beautiful Persian Tapestry and

Chintz styles—a large stock on hand and closing out at much cess than the going prices, by the New England Carper

twear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 3mos. O.26. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Cough olds, Influenza Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in

dvanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so nu ounds in persons publicly known, who have been restore pectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its vi-tues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antimy inferior remedies thru-t upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, con-ferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro uced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relie

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and ninent personages, have lent their names to certify the un dsh gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure. This would indeed be a prize; and facts show that it is not all chainer medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the rem. given, with also full descriptions of the complaints they care.

Those who require an allerative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remly to use. Try it once, and you will know its value. Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

D. S. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS.-The mos Perfect and Beautiful Musical Instrument in the World, for the American Home Circle. The American Organ makes Home Attractive, and refines and elevates the minds of all.

elebrated manufacturers throughout this country.
With the most perfect confidence we call the attention ne public to the American Organ, as as instrument long dered in the Family Circle, and with our patent improve s adapted to all kinds of Music, more especially to Sacred

sired and sought for in American homes. f tone, volume and power. They are superior in expression

tickness of action, and elasticity of touch, rendering then introlled by the Double Bellows and Blow Pedals, Knee Swell etc., the most charming effects can be produced, from the softest whisper of the Æolian harp to the full volume and ower of the Church Organ, thus enabling the peformer to ive expressions not to be found in any other instruments.

The Tremolo Stop has a pleasing and beautiful variety, sympathetic in quality, appealing to the tender emotions of the soul, producing effects the most charming and southing; it is universally admired and appreciated. The Knee Swell gives the performer full control of the tone, enabling him to radu te from the Pianissimo to the Fortessimo at pleasure nd combines the effect of the Expression Stop of the French

With all these combinations and improvements of Double cellows, Pedals and Swell, the American Organ excels in Excression, Variety and Power, and has all the quality and ca pacity of a full Orchesta, and in the hands of a master is capa-ple of the most complete orches ral effects.

The American Organs are superior in Mechanical finish of the action and interior portions of the Musical parts. The valves are of material expressly prepared to avoid all stick-ing, cracking, or decomposition; are thus durable and will always be in order.

tres the quickness and sprightliness of tone, brilliancy, etc., qual in every respect to the "percussion stop" of the French organs, but not like them in danger of getting out of order. The American Organs are by far the most Beautiful in exte rior fluish, forming a handsome piece of furniture for the Par-lor, Boudoir or Sittling Room, occupyingsbut little space, and perfect and complete in every particular.

The Rose Wood Cases are varnished and polished in the ighest style of art. The Oak and Walnut Cases are finished

For Churches, Lecture Rooms, Lodges, etc., the American Organ is especially adapted for its beauty of style, its excel-lence, variety, volume and strength of tone.

The American Organs are without a superior, if an equal,

nd no expense or care will be spared to perfect them in in rovements and floish. Every instrument is fully warranted sents of the kind, on fair terms. the public can always rely on eing fairly, liberally and honorably treated.

These Organs are securely boxed (free of charge) to go any NEW YORK AGENCY, SIBERIA OTT, 748 Broadway.

LADIES' CLOARS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, and DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices. CURRIER'S, 94 Hanover Street.—N. B. A liberal discount to Preachers' families. OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, witbout being exposed to in-pection. The highest cash prices paid GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston.

17. April 20

Block, Water Street, Boston. SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLD, and similar troubles, nd give almost instant relief.

The TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and main-tain the good reputation they have justly acquired. For Pub-ile Speakers, Singers, Military Officers, and those who over-tax the voice, they are useful in relieving an Irritated Throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier exposed to sudden changes in the weather they will give prompt relief in Conghs and Colds, and can be carried in the pocket to be tak-

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.—Chloarma, or Moth Patches, Leatigo or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of it. ht complex is, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and any hing that will effectably removes them without blanking the skin in terwill effectually remove them without injuring the skin in tex-ture or color, would be considered a great achievement in med.cal science. Dr. B. C. PERIT, who has made disease of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of m th, freckles and other discolorations from

Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

Call for Perry's Moth and Freckie Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Mov. 22. HAIR DTE! HAIR DYE!!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best'in the sworld! The only harmless, true, and recliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes red, rusty or grey hair metantly to a glossy black, or natural brown, without injuring the hair satishing the skin. leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is algued WM. A. BATCH-

up as incurable, as his system was so much reduced and emaciated by the discharge of the ulcers. His father was at this time recommended to try Scovill's Blood and Liver Street, which was the means of saving his life and restering him to health.

1t. Doc. 28.

ELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, SI BARGLAY STREET NEW YORK.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOLLET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR.

# Advertisements.

INDIA ROBBER GOODS. Owing to the expi-ration of Goodyear's Patent in June next, the subscriber is offering his exten ive stock at low rates. C. HAYES, PROPRIETOR,
ROXBURY INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STORE,
28 chool street,
Dec 23 3mos (Under Rev. A. A. Miner's Church.)

CHOIRS ARE OBTAINING NEW BOOKS, and the Best Choirs Invariably Select "THE HARP Or JUDAH," by L. O. Emerson. F ice \$138.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Breet, Boston.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our be t physicans, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in fact all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see weappers to each bottle. The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisficatory. Price 50 cents and \$1.00; the large bottles much the cheapest. Be careful and get the genuine, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold generally.

NEW ENGLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS. PRESIDENT-EDWARD C. BATES.

TREASURER-JAMES H. CLAPP. FRANKLIN HAVEN, JR., WILLIAM LINCOLN. D. M. YEOMANS. J. H. CLAPP E. C. BATES. LEMUEL SHAW, COUNSEL.

Capital, Number of Shares, Subscription,

The Directors of this Company take pleasure in presenting o the capital sts and the public of New England a chance to est in a Petroleum stock that offers im lavest in a retroicum stock that oners immediate returns, a well as future prospects of realizing an income that will an ply reward such investments.

THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS THE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY CONSISTS
1st. Of a perpetual lease of five and one half arres of land
with engine, fixtures and buildings, being a part of the Miller
Farm about five miles below Titusville, on Oil Creek, at the
mouth of Hemlock Run.
The Oil Creek Railroad runs directly through this property,

The Oil Creek Railroad runs directly through this property, which enhances the value of the product fully one dollar per Barrel, there being no carting.

No flace boring territory being found the whole length of Oil Creek than on this section. On this land there is one well now producing sixty burrels of oil per day, worth at the well traples deligences because.

welve dollars per barrel.

This well being a new one, we have every prospect of its in on the creek have done hereto ore. For this well alone the company are now offered \$175,000 cash. We have also on this

tract room for at least ten more wells. One well will be put down immediately upon the arrival of the engine and tools which the Company already own.

Much better result "are expected from this territory than successful; for instance, the " Noble Well," only three miles below us, with surface indications inferior to ours, when the oil was struck flowed two thousand barrels a day for a year, and its fortunate possessors became millionaires. Now our chance of striking a similar deposit is greatly superior, being this kind be struc., at the present price of oi, is would yield

thing.

No. 2. Fee simple of two hundred and sixty-five acres of land in Oil Creek and Spring Ruu, six miles from Titusville, a large portion of which is boring territory, and from surface indications we have every reason to believe that this will prove equally as valuable as land below Titusville. Parties

Beautiful in its appearance and effects.

No. 3. Twenty-four acres of first running neross the sound and of Morgan Jenning, farm, say two miles north of Cooperative for the palm at the recent State Fair held at Rochester, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole ster, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole ster, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole ster, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole ster, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole ster, N. Y., and received the First Premium over the whole stern Morgan Hausten Grane & Cooperative Morgan atalogue exhibited, including Instruments from the most | deed. A Rochester firm, Messrs. Hughes, Crane & Co., hav a similar lease across north end of this farm, and are

> experienced expert, and is unsurpassed on the Crook. The oil is a heavy lubricating oil, selling at the wells for twenty. five dollars per barrel; and from the s ility, the Con this tract of very great value. It is in a direct range with the celebrated Tarr Farm, and every foot of the torritory is ex-cellent boring land, while its proximity to the market renders it of enhanced value.

No. 4. Fee simple of one hundred and thirty acres on Mosquito Creek in Mecca. Ohio, on which we have three w operation, yielding about four burnels per day, of the very finest lubricating oil in the world, bringing readily fifty dollars per barrel at the well, or sixty dollars in Eastern markets. Responsible parties stand ready to take all the oil raised a that price. These wells are over four years old, and it is ex-pected when we shall have a new well down, we shall get at least a FIVE barrel well. One well is nearly to oil depth now, nd in the course of thirty days will be producing. No well was ever sunk on this territory that was not a paying o This oil is found at a depth of sixty-five feet, which enables us sink wells at a slight expense.

The Phillips Oil Company are sinking wells on land adjoin-ing us at a greater depth, with every show of getting flowing or large pumping wells.

On this property we have two large houses, new barns, office, oil refinery, four first-class engines, pumps, tubing; teams, and everything complete for carrying on a large oil business. Plenty of the best kind of hard wood growing on business. Pienty of the best kind of hard wood growing on this property enables us to get our fuel at cost of cutring and hauling, as all our engines burn wood alone. Splendid timber for staves and other purposes is found in great quantities.

The directors feel in putting this stock upon the market they are holding out sure and better in lucements to subgeribers than has heretofore been offered; for, while there are wells in actual operation, producing enough oil to pay immediate dividends of at least two per cent. a month, as the yield now amounts to \$70) per day, or \$2.000 per annum, there are also future prospects unsurpassed by any other company, in hading plenty of boring territory on developed lands, and plenty of land where the excitement has but lately reached, which enables us to derive benefit both from old and new ter-ritory, and on which the development will be vigorously

pushed. We would close this prospectus by stating that the Company is entirely a New England enterprise, managed by cll-known parties, some of them of great experience in the troleum business. Subscription books will be found with Messrs. J. H. CLAPP & CO., Bankers. 37 State Street. E. C. BATES. Esq., o Merchants' Row. Messrs. WM. LINCOLN & CO., 15 Central Street

Messrs. E. & R. W. SEARS, 101 State Street. F. E. SMITH, 3. India Street Since the above was written we have received advice tha one of the new wells on the Mecca property has received oil, and now yields twenty barrels per day. As soon as the tubing is put down it will probably greatly increase.

PASHIONS FOR 1884. HOOP SKIRTS. THE

Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY, 25 Federal Street, Boston, 14 Chamber Street, New York, 25 Federal Street, Boston, 14 Chamber Street, New York, For sale by all First Class Betail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.

For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.

The various improvements recently pat nited sre the greatest novelities yet introduced in this indispen abe article of a lady's wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a granine common sense arrangement; and also the manuer of uniting the springs, and of confining them to the tape.

and also the manner of uniting the springs, and of counning them to the tape.

In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirts are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DUKABLE Skirt ever produced, and decidedly the most economical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.

The new Patent BELLE-MONTE CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTÉ COMBINE AND SKIRT SUPPORTÉ COMBINE SPETCH AND SKIRT SUPPORTÉ COMBINE SUPPORTÉ COMBINE SKIRT SUPPORTÉ CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ CORSET SUPPORTÉ COMBINE SUPPORTÉ COMBINE SUPPORTÉ SUPPORTÉ

June 22

mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

'That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making
Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced
as the decision of the Boyal Institute of British Architects,
and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such
as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison
with a good stricle of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing
any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material
cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bellmetal, as material, always has a high commercial value, the
other can only command the price of old iron.

An assertment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as
also with our General Agents, FAIRBARIES & Co., (SOALE
WARKHOUSE.) 223 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at
Foundary prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give
prompt attention to all orders and commandations.

For full information in regard to our Balls, asand for an

# Advertisements.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTEY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manuer, at his office, No. 19 tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, ho offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the ociebrated Sitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases. Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scotlay's Building. 1y128

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
This Medicine is composed of Roots and Plants, which have not only Alterative but Discretic and Diaphoretic Action.
Thus the combination acts not only on the Blood, but also on he Skin and Kidneys. It is on this account that this medi-

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE SYSTEM han any now before the public. When PIMPLES, BLOTCHES OR FESTERING HUMORS appear upon the Skin, or sores on the mucous membrane of the Palate, Tsroat or Nose, it shows that the Blood is impure, and that the Liver is Torpid. If permitted to run on, it will appear in some other part of the system—most generally in

SCROFULA. either in small knots under the Skin, or sores upon the Glands of the Neck, Arm pits, Groins, Breast, Eyes, etc., till the whole system becomes so full of this accumulated polsonous humors, the life will become a burden, and finally the discase will prove fatal. Why not use

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP when these diseases first appear, which will carry out of the system all the humors and morbific matter through the secre-tions of the Skin, Kidneys, and bowels; also restore the Liv-

A. L. SCOVILL & CO, Proprietors, Cinci

For sale by M. S. Burr & Co., Boston, and Druggists and ealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States. I. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for New England.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its ture, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in it

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Jan 27

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE!

COFFEE!! COFFEE!!

THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Stret). New York, call universal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

sal attention to their KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that
Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java. or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of object cent.

It is the most healthly beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the flev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methedist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years can use

Kent's East India Coffee

Three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce user ous excitement.

DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, SAYS: "I have never known any Coffee so healthul, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.

ree from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.
I advise my patients to diok it universally, even those to
whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY
says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use ex-

Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account." THE REV. C. LAULE, an eminent elergyman of the Meth-di-t EpiscopalChurch, now stationed at Halsey Street, New-irs, eays of

Kent's East India Coffee:

'I have used it near y a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of lilother Coffees. It is exceedingly pressus, and I cordially recommend it to all elergyman and their families." Kent's Fast India Coffee used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, ishop Janes, and many of the most di-tanguished clergy en and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and be sure that the onckages are labeled

\*\*RENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,

154 READE ST., New YORK,

154 READE ST., New YORK, is there are numerous counterieits affoat under the name of Gennine East India Coffee," 'Original East India Coffee," ic., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary. In 1 th. packages, and in boxes of 30, 40, and 100 ths., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers generally. Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom iberal discount will be made.

iberal discount will be made."

A. L. WAITE & CO., 90 Black-tone Street, and THOM-AS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents. W. A. HeDGES, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Middletown, Comb.
Sold by Timothy Gay & Co., 22 India Street, Boston, Alvan Hall, Salem, Fynchon & Lee, Springhield; C. B. King-ley, Norlampton; Francis H. Perry, Frovidence; Scheliel & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England generally.

19 Feb 3

DB. F. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM EYRUP.rew mental compounds, have met with so great suc-cess, in the last few years, as the above celebrated Worm Remeds. Adults of 50 and 60 years who have suffered for a fied all other remedies in vain, are immediately these dangerous pests. (It acts as a Cathertic, and the health of adult or child is at most improved by the use of this Syrup.)

Let no family be without a bottle in the house.

At wholesale in Bosion by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURK & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and JOHN WILSON, JR. & CO., and at retail by Druggiets throughout New England.

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT CURES EYES SALT-RHEUM
CURES SALT-RHEUM
CURES SALT-RHEUM
CURES SALT-RHEUM
CURES SCALD HEAD.
CURES SCALD HEAD.
CURES THE SHINGLES.
CURES HINGWORMS,
CURES EYERY HOT AND ITCHING HUMOR.
CURES HURNS AND SCALDS.
The most delightfully cooling Onlineat ever made,
Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.
Oct 5

TOOL CHESTS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. With Full Sets of Tools for GENTLEMEN ANATEURS, OUTH AND ROYS.

These Chests are beautiful in style and fluish, as well as useful and convenient. They pay for themselves in a short time by saving the joiners' bills. They encourage habits of industry and enteprise, and give pleasure and profit to the

Catalogues with particulars furnished on application to

No. 2 Washington Street, Boston. AMERICAN SABLE, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, FITCH, RIVER SABLE, ETC.

J. A. JACKSON'S,

161 COURT STREET, BOSTON. LUCIFER MATCHES! The Philanthropist sighs over the fearful list of human woes, incurable diseases, and premature deaths, which have been caused by inhaling the fumes of Phosphorus and Sulphur in the manufacture of common Lucifer or Friction Matches. The most ghastly of these diseases is Newscript the Access.

Thirteen of these cases, mostly young women, have been treated in the New York Hospitals, within a few months. What theirmust be the aggregate of human suffering from these causes?

Humanity drops a tear of sorrow, over the unnumbered cases of accidental deaths caused by the use of the seasily ignited, inflammable agents. A truthful inscription upon thousands of little tombetones would be,—This Child was burned to Death by Lucifer Matches.

to Death by Lucifer Matches.

Scarcely a week passes without a record of one or more children losing this lives by these dangerous articles. The picture is incomplete, dark as it is, without reference to the amount loss of valuable property, which may safely be stated at millions of dallars. mual loss of valuable property, which may safely be stated at millions of dollar.

Read the dult, journals, or inquire of any Insurance Company, for a verification of this statement.

Fire we must have, and the Luctier Match, dangerous as it is, has been regarded as a very great convenience, when contrasted with the primitive modes of ignition, the rabbing of dry sticks together, or even the still more useful advance upon that more, the old-fashioned Tinder Bex, Flint and Steel.

While tolerating these Lucifers (clearly as a choice of evils)

and Steel.

While tolerating these Lucifers (clearly as a choice of evils) sel-ntife chemists have for more than a quarter of a century been experimenting upon the difficult problem of the production of instantaneous light and fire, in combination with two

tion of instantaneous light and fire, in combination with two importent requisites,—
First, Freedom from offensive and injurious odors.

Second, The insuring of perfect safety in its daily use as a match composition. The honor of the discovery belongs to a Scandnavian Chemist, who has produced, to bless mankind, the long looked-for Alchemy; and if it is true that he who makes two blades of grass grow, where but one grew before, is a public beneficator, will not the me d of a world's gratitude be awarded to him whose persevering efforts have resuited in producing chemical combinations, the practical application of which in daily cause will be th annual saving of thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

which in this years will so the annual saving of thousands of lives and millions of treasure.

A Match Inodorous and Safe, all will admit, is a va'unble discovery, and these are the qualities of the new match.

No Sulphur or Phosphorns enter into its composition. Satisfied of its great value and superiority over all others, the distinguished inventor was awarded the Prize Medal by the Committee of the International Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in London, while all other Matches were excluded from the building.

In order that the Proprie of America may share with those of Europe the biessing of this invention arrangements have been made for the working of the patent here, and an association formed under the name of The Univ real Safety Match Company

who now offer to the citizens of the United States a Domestic Match, Inodorous and Safe, and for outdoor use a Safety Flaming Fuse or Wind Defer, which neither wind nor rois can extinguish. A fair trial will varify the truth of our state-

# Poetry.

THE MORNING COMETH! BY REV. S F. SMITH.

- It is coming, it is coming,
  As comes the blessed rain,
  When the burning heat and dryness
  Have scorched the waving grain;
  We hall the early promise—
  "Tis not in vain to wait;
  If the help serves God's great purpose,
  It never comes too late.
- It is coming, it is coming,
  Said the slave, whose heavy toil
  Was grinding bone and muscle,
  As the cart-wheel grinds the soil;
  The trail of Decolation
- he trail of Desolation That marks the War's red wrath,
- Reveals, where Faith stands waiting. The Almighty's onward path.
- It is coming, it is coming,
  As comes the gentle dew
  On the weary, fainting flowers,
  When the noontide heat is through;
- It comes in silent sweetness, To comfort and to bless— We never hear it coming, But it blesses none the less.
- It is coming, it is coming,
  As the Giant, rested, wakes,
  As o'er the distant hill-tops
  The morning redness breaks;
  While the soldier on his picket
- His solemn vigil keeps,
  The light already glimmers
  On the highest rugged steeps. It is coming, yes, 'tis coming, But, O Prophet, Poet, when? We have lavished forth, like water,
- Our treasure and our men; We watch the cloudy pillar That guides our devious way, And, blinded in the darkness, God bids our Faith delay.
- It is coming, it is coming—
  Love can calm the maddened brain,
  And the Palm-tree and the Pino-tree,
- And Freemen till the acres
  Of a Land without a SLAVE!
- It is coming, it is coming—
  PEACE o'er all the land shall rest,
  With a Glory and a Beauty
  Like Evening in the West;
- The noontide brightness lingers, But God can bid it glow;

# Literary Actices.

APOLOGIA PRO VITA SUA; being a reply to a pamphlet entitled "What then does Dr. Newman mean?" by John Henry Newman, D.D. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Nichols &

Mr. Charles Kingsley, in a Review of Froude's History of England, adverted to the position taken by Dr. Newman, in regard to the truthfulness of the Roman Catholic clergy. A correspondence between the two followed, which was not satisfactory to either party. Mr. Kingsley then published a pamphlet on the subject. This volume contains Dr. Newman's reply to that pamphlet, also the correspondence, with strictures upon Mr. Kingsley's method of disputation. The history which the author gives of his own religious opinions from 1833 to 1845, will be read with great interest. It will be remembered that Mr. Newman was formerly a high churchman or Puseyite in the Church of England, and following the logical consequences of the doctrines by that church assumed, went very naturally over to the Church of Rome. He gives us here the internal history of that change, and what influenced

ESSAYS, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, POLITICAL, SO-CIAL, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC, by Hugh Miller. Edited by Peter Bayne. 12mo., pp. 501. Gould & Lin-

Here are forty-eight essays on a great variety of sub jects, written in the author's peculiar style; strong, vigor ous, and trenchant. This brings us to the tenth volume of the prolific author's works; when will the end be?

WOODCLIFE. By Harriet B. McKeever. 12mo., pp. 464, price \$2.00. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

and intellectual power, with a firm trust in God he gradually overcomes every difficulty, until he reaches a commanding position among his fellows. The hero of cours has his heroine, to cheer him in the midst of his struggles CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPÆDIA, A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People Parts 81 and 82. Phila-delphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The enterprising publishers are rapidly pushing this work towards completion. They are nearly through with

Lyra Americana, or verses of Praise and Faith from American Poets; Selected and arranged by the Rev. George T. Ryder 12mo., pp. 295. New York: D. Appleton & Co.; Boston: Nichols & Noyes.

This is a beautiful book, printed on tinted paper, as in the antique style, comaining a choice selection of Hymns and short poems from the best American poets. With much propriety it may be called a volume of sweet poetry, which will often inspire devout feelings as it fills the sou with seraphic melody.

ROMANTIC BELINDA. A Book for Girls. By Mrs. L. C Tuthill. Boston: Crosby & Ainsworth. 12mo., pp. This book was evidently prepared by a skillful hand

and by one who had a deep insight into the female mind. The story of Belinda will suggest to the thoughtful many lessons of practical importance.

RITUAL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH New York: Carlton & Porter; Boston: J. P. Magee. This is adapted for the pews, in size a large 16md large fair type, clear paper, so that the aged can read it with ease. We hope the pews will procure it so that all the people may know when to say, Amen.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC for 1865. New York Carlton & Porter; for sale by J. P. Magee. The statistical information and general Methodist inte ligence makes this not only desirable but almost a nece

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION The paper, the type, the illustrations and the portrai

are excellent. No. 9 details the action of our government on the slavery question to the time of the Proclamation of Emancipation. No. 10 describes the general policy of the confederate government to the end of the year 1862, and the military campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee; also the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

THE SILVER CASKET, or the World and its Wiles, by A. L. O. E. 16mo, pp. 225. New York: Carlton & Porter; Boston: J. P. Magee.

This has illustrations, and is published for the Method-

ist Episcopal Sunday School Union. While the interes ing narratives will draw the attention of youthful reade they will convey wholesome and religious instruction.

Grace's Visit, or the wrong way to cure a fault, by the author of "Douglass Farm." 16mo., pp. 138. Boston: Crosby & Ainsworth. In this the children will find several pictorial illustra tions and a pleasing story, pointing out an evil very com mon among little folks, and suggesting the way to cure i

WILLARD PRIME, by the author of the "Little Rebel." 24mo., pp. 290. Boston: J. E. Tilton.

This is the third of the "Plymouth Rock Series," and tells a story which boys and girls will read with close at

tention, and from which, if duly heeded, they may derive THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL, considered in the light of the Holy Scriptures, the Testimony of Reason and Nature, and the various phonomena of life and death. By Rev. Hiram Mattison, A.M. Philadelphia: Perkinpine & Higgins. 12mo., pp. 398. For sale by J. P. Magee. Boston.

The substance of this volume was originally delivered in aeries of lectures, which were regarded with so much favor that their publication was called for. It contains con

siderable research, is written in a popular style, and with serve as a valuable manual for reference. It does not, however, fully meet all the forms of objection as put by the latest objectors to the theory of Immortality which hav

We have been at some pains to ascertain what instrument of the many now soliciting the public favor combines the greatest amount of real excellence. We have
prosecuted this inquiry entirely independently of aid or direction from interested parties. The opinions of some of
the best musical critics, composers and performers have
been obtained; reports of experiments made in the ordinary use of various instruments in churches, schools, and
families; have been compared, all of which, with singular
unanimity, concur in assigning the first place to the Cabimet Organ of Mason & Hamlin—a decision that corresponds with our previously formed convictions received
from personal observations.—New York Christian Advocate.

# Children.

HARRY, THE HONEST BOY. BY MINNIE AT HOME.

Every one that knows little Harry, loves him. Not because he has such bright, beautiful eyes, such a fair brow, and such a rosy cheeked face, but becausehere the secret lies—he is an honest boy. At home,

taken a sweat the day before, and his mother told him he must not go out to play while they were gone. During the absence of the parents two little friends of Harry and Delia came in to spend awhile with them, named Olin and Florence. Delia brought a new and splendid doll down from the chamberpresent to her little sister-to show to her friend, and Harry a new book to show to Olin. Both were much admired. The girls then ran up stairs for some playthings, and laid the doll on a stool until their return. Meanwhile the boys were having an exciting chase around the cook stove, in that large, old-fashioned kitchen, when Harry suddenly stopped, saying, "O, dear! that's too bad!" Just then the girls en

tered, and saw the doll lying on the floor broken. "Who broke it?" was the girl's inquiry. "I don't know," said Olin, looking as though fear ful he had done the deed.

"It was I," said Harry. "What will poor Effic A shadow dimmed the spirits of Harry and Delia after the accident, and their young friends soon left. "What made you say you broke the doll?" asked Delia of Harry. "I wouldn't tell our folks, any-

"I must tell the truth," was the reply. "I don't want Olin should be blamed for anything that I have done, for that would be very wrong."

And he did tell the truth; and though Effic cried and felt very bad, and her parents pitied her, seeing her grief, they could not help admiring Harry's hon esty, and readily forgave him for the accident.

Now I will tell you of Harry's honesty in school. A class of bright-eyed boys and girls stand before the recitation bench, spelling. The teacher puts out word to the boy at the head. It is missed. The next tries, and the next, but in vain. Down the word goes, from lip to lip, till it is Harry's turn to try standing at the foot. He is the smallest boy in the class, but one of its best scholars.

"Spell ptyalism." Harry scratched his head, and looked puzzled. boy sitting near him spelt the word, in a whispered tone, for Harry's especial benefit. Harry heard him. spelt it correctly, and with a flushed face passed by the long row of boys and girls, and stood at the head of the class. But before the teacher had time to put out another word, Harry standing uneasily, raised his "What's wanting, Harry?" asked the teacher.

Harry hesitated a moment, and then said: "I don't think I have any right to be at the head, because Johnny Crane told me how to spell the word, and that wasn't like spelling it alone. I had rather go back to my own place." And Harry, with the light of a noble spirit on his

stood upright in his proper place. Then the teacher spoke in praise of Harry's con-This is an interesting story of a poor Scotch boy in New duct, said it was much better for him to be at the deserve it, reproved Johnny, and said he hoped Harry's example would not be lost upon the other scholars; and when school was dismissed, she kissed

> Harry, and stroking his dark hair, said she loved good honest boys like him. Lastly, I will speak of what I shall term Harry's

honesty in the street. One morning Harry was sent to the store, situat about half a mile from his home, to purchase two or three little articles. His mother gave him a one dollar greenback, telling him to pay for the articles, and bring back the change. On his way he met Olin, of

whom we have before spoken.
"See what I've got," said he, displaying a roll of lozenges. "What do you think I gave for them? Some of this kind of money," showing some coppers, on one side of which was written, "Not One Cent." "Where did you get them?" asked Harry.

"O, father gave them to me," was the reply. said they were good for nothing, but I found they would buy what I wanted. You may have these two. Lay them on the counter, on this side, and Scott won't examine them : he won't know but what they are good pennies."

"But that would be cheating," said Harry; "don you know it? No, I don't care about them. shouldn't use them, if I had them!"

"O, pshaw!" ejaculated Olin; you are too ular;" and the boys passed on their separate ways. Harry purchased the required articles at the store and then started for home. On his way he met a boy named Frank Hurlburt, who hailed him with-"Hallo! where going Fourth of July? or are you

"I guess I shall stay at home. Father can't leave very well, but he said I might have some spending money. I'm going to ask mother if I can't have what's in this pocket-book," Harry said, drawing out the article from his pocket and opening it. " She said there would be about twenty-five cents left. Look here!" he suddenly exclaimed: " is not that twentyfive? and that fifty? Mr. Scott must have made a mistake."

"What of it!" queried his companion; "only here is good luck for you. You can use the fifty cents, and nobody'll be the wiser."

" But that wouldn't be right," said Harry. wouldn't be honest, you know. I must go back and tell Mr. Scott about it, and give him what belongs to him; so good bye."

And Harry hastened back to the store, and told

the merchant about the mistake. He thanked him kindly, said "honesty was the best policy," and when Harry got old enough, he guessed he'd be just the one he would like for a clerk.

How Harry's eyes sparkled when the storekeepe ook down the full candy jar from the high shelf, and told him to help himself! How light and joyous beat his heart on his homeward walk! How sweet his mother's kiss when he told her all about it! His father's approving look, how pleasant!

I would like to tell you more about Harry the Honest Boy, but it is slmost dark, and perhaps you are weary. Do you not, little reader, admire Harry's beautiful trait of character? If so, be like him, and God, man, and your own conscience will smile upon you. An honest boy will make an honest man? An honest man is the noblest work of God!

# Miscellany.

the most triumphant demonstration of the power of Christian faith to dissipate the gloom of death and the grave I have ever witnessed.

Though he suffered intensely, not a murmur escaped his lips, not even a frown was seen to shade his face, and seen formed of them. Aaron Burr reveled in the reading of infidel books in early youth; and yet with talents to have made him a second washington, he went down to his grave with the reputation of a corruptor of his kind, a traitor and a murderer. The son of the immortal John Howard, the friend of man, with all the advantages of a superior education and high social position, left to him self

to read what he listed—his mother being dead, and his father in foreign lands—fell into debauchery and died a drunken madman, in the lunatic asylum at Leicester, before he was thirty-five. It is recorded of the Emperor Paul, the Nero of modern times, one of the most execrable of men, if received histories are true, that he took the utmost delight in reading horrid tales of every description, in contemplating pictures of rapine, murder and blood, only to practice them all, when, a little later, he was placed on the throne of all the Russias.

here the secret lies—he is an honest boy. At home, in school, wherever he is, all are willing to trust him, and his word is never doubted. In all his little dealings with his schoolmates, in his intercourse with his parents and superiors elsewhere, he is ever upright, frank and truthful. His beautiful character has already gained for him a fair and lasting name, and many a one points to Harry, and says, "There is an honest boy;" many a one speaks of him in terms of endearment, because he is so good, so honest. I will give my young readers three examples of Harry's honesty, that they may admire him, as well as others. First, I shall speak of his honesty at home.

It was a chilly, bleak day in November. Harry's parents and his little sister had gone from home to spend the day, leaving Harry and his elder sister Delia to keep house. Harry had a bad cold, had taken a sweat the day before, and his mother told him he must not go out to play while they were gone.

HOW A CURATE BECAME RECTOR.

Archbishop Whately, in his "Annotations on Bacon's Essays," relates the following anecdote: "A curate of a London parish, of most exemplary conduct, was accustomed to remonstrate very freely with any of his people whose life was not what it should have been. They wished much to get rid of him, but could find no pretext for complaint, either to the rector or the bishop. They therefore hit upon this cut the bishop, setting forth the admirable character of the curate, lamenting that his eminent worth should not be rewarded, and earnestly recommending him for preferment. Soon after, this very living quite unexpectedly became vacant, whereupon the bishop, considering how acceptable, as well as deserving, he appeared to be, presented him to it, informing him for the memorial. The good man thanked his people with the edule of the curate lamenting that they had taken in good part his freedom of speech, and assuring them that he would continue all his life the course which had won their approbation."

## Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald. REV. PASCHAL P. MORRELL.

other life has been sacrificed for our nation's welfare; another has been added to the long list of worthies who have nobly given their all for their country's good. Although Bro. Morrill did not die on the field of battle, or from wounds received in deadly strife, yet in the employ of the Christian Commission, he died in the same good cause. It is not alone the armed and uniformed soldier who wine the victory against our enemies, but it is the Christian who contributes his money, or gives his services to supply the wants temporal and spiritual of the soldier, sick and well, who also aids greatly and effectively in this work. Such was the part that the subject of this notice bore in this noble work.

Rev. P. P. Morrell was born in Falmouth, in thi State, March 1st. 1804. He was converted to God in Peru. Me., at the age of 18. Soon feeling it his duty to preach "the gospel of the blessed God," he "conferred not with flesh and blood," but went forth into the work. At the age of 20 he was licensed to preach, and in 1827 joined the Maine Conference on trial. He traveled with acceptance and success until 1844, when he located with the design of visiting his friends at the West.

But the writer of this being called to the agenc of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Bro. M. gave up the design of visiting the West, and was employed to supply the vacancy thus created on the East Hallow

At the following Conference, 1845, he was re-ad mitted and continued his labors in the Maine and East Maine Conferences until 1854, when, influenced by a sense of duty, he again located. He continued his local relations, preaching and supplying the work as circumstances allowed, until his Master called him home. Last summer while supplying on Chebeaque Island, where he had labored the previous year, he volunteered as a delegate in the employ of the Christian Commission, where he labored with great zeal and success. He had nearly completed his term of service when the battle at Deep Bottom occurred. With an earnest desire to contribute what he could to alleviate the sufferings of the poor wounded soldier, he walked twelve miles to the point where he labore untiringly, night and day-slept upon the ground in the open air, when he slept at all, until his robust constitution broke down under the excessive labor and exposure, and he was attacked with his last sickness dysentery. And then he did not yield, but labored brow, unwilling to wear honors which he did not brow, unwilling to wear honors which he did not on still until he could do no more. He started for his merit, gladly retraced his steps, and like a little hero, home, but only had strength to reach the house of his eldest son in Roxbury, Mass., where his wife was then visiting. There, after lingering a week in great pain, but endured with great patience and Christian Seldom has a death been more triumphant than his.

He called his two sons and his wife to his bed side: gave them his dying counsel; prayed for them, for the church of God, and especially for his enemies, and while shouting the praises of God, he went triumphantly home. His last word was " Glory." Bro. Morrell was an ardent, zealous and faithful minister of Christ. He was, during his ministrations, the instrument in the hands of his Master, of leading many souls to Christ, a large number of whom having passed on before him, have doubtless welcomed him " into everlasting habitations." As I have said, his labors as a delegate of the Christian Commission, were earnest, ardent, untiring and effective.

I have before me a copy of a letter of condolence o his afflicted widow from a co-delegate of the Christian Commission, a member of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., which speaks of his labors in the highest terms, and expressed in the most endearing language the appreciation of the writer of him as a brothe in Christ and a true Christian gentleman. Indeed, his labors there were the cause of his death. He fell martyr to his zeal for his Master and the poor suffering soldier. Peace to his memory. It is embalmed with the tears and affection of his friends and th blessings of the suffering, relieved and saved by his kindness and care. God pity the stricken widow and sorrowing sons.

Lewiston, Dec. 6, 1864. D. B. RANDALL.

REV. S. S. GRAY.

Another faithful watchman has been removed from he wall of Zion, and called to his final reward Rev. S. S. Gray, stationed at Baldwin, and member o the Maine Conference, departed this life in grea peace on the 6th inst., after a brief illness of only six days. The cause was diphtheria. Bro. Gray was appointed to Baldwin charge at the last session of nference, and cheerfully entered the field of hi labor, and began the arduous round of his duties, where he toiled with untiring faithfulness and zeal up to the time of his decease. His efforts to win a brid for his Lord were crowned with the most gratifying results, and many of the youth on his circuit will lor remember his loving and earnest ministry as the strumental cause of their salvation, and finally join with him in everlasting songs around the throne of God. Since Conference he has baptized nearly half a hundred persons, and the work of revival was pro gressing at the time of his death. He had organize and entered upon a special campaign for the winter when suddenly summoned from the church militare to the church triumphant in heaven. He enjoyed but one Sabbath on earth

ceased his public ministry, and he preached a funera sermon on Wednesday preceding his death, which occurred on the following Tuesday. Thus his las public effort was devoted to the afflicted and be eaved; but his ministry did not stop here; he con inued to persuade sinners to seek Jesus as long as life' lamp was permitted to burn, improving each opportunity, as a friend entered his sick room, in exhortin and entreating them to commence at once a life godliness, and at the same time he ceased to work and live. Our brother fell with his armor on, in the prim of his life and in the meridian of his usefuln greatly beloved and esteemed by all his parishione The Rev. Mr. Cole, pastor of a neighboring people who has had the opportunity for many years of wi nessing the success of former preachers sent to this charge, remarked to me that he esteemed Bro. Gray as the most faithful and efficient minister appoints to the charge within his knowledge. His death w the most triumphant demonstration of the power Christian faith to dissipate the gloom of death a

pared in glory. Bro. Gray was a good preacher, a faithful pastor, a kind friend to the afflicted, and a devoted husband and father, and his loss is most deeply felt and lamented by his loved wife and little daughter, the former being prostrated with disease at the time of her companion's decease, and we earnestly solicit the prayers and sympathy of the church i

> "Servant of God, well done! Thy glorious warfare's past;
> The battle's fought, the race is won,
> And thou art crowned at last."

As the watchmen fall, one after another, may God raise up and thrust forth other laborers into his vine yard to fill their places.

# Biographical.

Annie Eliza Collins, daughter of Wm. and Betsey Collins, died in Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2, aged 22 years. Sister Collins was a teacher in one of our public schools, a sweet singer in our Israel, intelligent, amiable, useful and beloved by all. When 14 years of age she consecrated herself to Christ; and she has since grown in grace and in the knowledge of God to a degree not often attained by one so young. The world was as full of promise to her as to any, yet she suffered the world to have but a little hold upon her affections. For the last two or three years she has walked closely with God. When told that she must soon die, she replied: "Mother, I have thought it all over, and am ready to go." With the utmost composure of spirit she divided gifts among her friends, named several whom she wished to have a place among the mourners, selected her pall-bearers, and taking leave of her relatives one by one, awaited in holy confidence the hour of her release. The approach of death, as she testified to a friend, had not occasioned her one sad thought. In this happy triumph over the last enemy she passed away.

Miss Charlotte Hart died in Lynnfield Centre, Oct. 17, 1864, aged 69 years. She was converted under the labors of Father Taylor, and for nearly fifty years has been a member of the Mothodist Church. During the time of her sickness she was patient in all her sufferings, ever reposing strong trust and faith in Jesus, having "that hope which is as an anchor to the soul, sure and steadfast."

Miss Abigail Harr died in Lynnfield Centre, Aug. 26, 1864, aged 64 years. Sister Hart had long been a member of the Methodist Church in this place. She was always ready to give in her testimony for the Lord, and we feel that she has left the church militant for the church trumpher.

WIDOW MARY PARSONS died in Lynnfield Centre, WIDOW MARY PARSONS died in Lynnied Centre, March 15, 1864, aged 71 years. For many years she was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her house was a home for the Methodist preachers, and she was ever ready to help and advise those that needed the counsel of a Christian friend.

Adaline Hart.

JAMES R. DAGGET died in West Thompson, Conn. James R. Dagger died in West Thompson, Conn., Nov. 18, aged 48 years. He was a worthy and acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fourteen years. Industrious, prudent, benevolent, kind, obliging and patriotic, he was a valuable citizen and a good neighbor. He was honorable and just in all his dealings, an affectionate husband and father. In his death, a companion and only son feel that they have met with an irreparable loss; but they have the consoling reflection that he did all in his power for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his wife and son whom he has left to mourn their loss. He bore his sickness with Christian patience, and loss. He bore his sickness with Christian patience, and died in peace.

S. S. Cummings.

MRS. ELIZABETH ELDREDGE, widow of Daniel Eldredge, Esq., formerly of Mystic, Ct., died in Providence, at the residence of the writer. Nov. 24th, aged 87 years. Many of the older ministers will remember their house as a pleasant, hospitable home, in which intelligent piety was conspicuous for nearly half a century. Mrs. E. survived her companion about eleven years, and faithfully and devotedly attended to all the claims of true religion. Her Bible and closet were never forgotten or neglected for a single day, and her godly example and influence were a blessing to the household in which she spent the last seven years of her life. When about to be garnered, the ripeness of the fruit was indicated by her expressions of holy trust in the Saviour; and when asked if she felt ready to depart she repeated, as her last audible utterance, "O, yes, praise the Lord." The promise of Scripture was fully verified, "With long life will I satisfy thee, and show thee my salvation."

Providence, Dec. 19. ee my salvation."
Providence, Dec. 19.

EPHRAIM Brown died suddenly, of heart disease, EPHRAIM BROWN died suddenly, of heart disease, in Lincoln, Nov. 29, aged 76 years, 11 months. He was for fifty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Weston. For sixteen years he was steward, and more than thirty, chairman of the board of trustees. A quiet, prayerful, exemplary Christian, constant in his attendance on public worship, contributing cheerfully his proportion to its support, he was long esteemed one of the most valuable men among us. His sudden removal made a deep impression on the community. In his usual health a deep impression on the community. In his usual health he was returning from the post office, where a slight accident to his carriage caused him to stop, and while repairing it, was called to step into the chariot of the Lord for heaven. The language of the Psalmist was not inappropriately used of him, "Mark the perfect man, and behold the neverth for the end of that man is nece."

# Advertisements.

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ourd within the last three years by the use of the Radical Cure of Drunkenness prepared by DR. BEERS, 31 Essex Street, Boston. Most people think it impossible to cure this discase, but they are mistaken, and by sending for one of my circulars or calling at my house, you can have sufficient testimony that what I say is true. Many things which at first impossible, by investigation become under tood and approximation.

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THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to it riginal color, whether black or brown. It re invigorates the appliaries, and prevents the Hair from failing off by giving realthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruff, he and the thing of the head, and is a superior dressing for it air. It does not soil the skin nor the whitest linen. It ha its composition the virtues of a plant unknown to any oth manufacturer, which enables the proprietor to defy any penon or persons to produce its equal for the thorough mann which it accomplishes its work of renova ing, invigorating and rejuvenating the Human Hair. Sold by all Druggists. nd rejuvenating the Human Hair. Sold by all Druggista.

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Oct 5

# Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING Strengthening TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cares, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testi-mony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contraict this assertion, and will pay \$1000 to any one that will HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kid

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the

REMEMBER that this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whiskey, and can't make Drunkards, but is the bes Tonic in the World.

BEAD WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church,
Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church,
Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." the afflicted, and is " not a rum drink."

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclo-pedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, pedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medcines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received

not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more read ly in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the reginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had flot felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for d recting me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist

Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently re-DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir.—I have been included, quested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a soft and valuable preparation. In some case it may fall; but usually, I doubt not, it will be yery beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Churc DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir :- Personal experience en bles me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and

general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Epis copal Church, Philadelphia,
DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bit ters inmy family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable rem-

edy of which I have any knowledge. No. 726 N. NI

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, he Rev. J. M. Lyons, tormerly a acceptance (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

New Rochelle, N. Y. DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir :- I feel it a pleasure thus

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Paster of Royborough Rantis Church.

Dr. Jackson. Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellen preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle o penefited. I confidently recommend the article where I med with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by man

of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church,
Kutstown, Berks County, Pa.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled
with Dyspepala nearly twenty years, and have never used
any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters.
I am very much improved in health, after having taken five
bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

From the Rev. E.D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chroni cle.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1864.

Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the next

Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recom-mend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derange-ment of the Liver. Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

rom Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptis Philadelphia, March 1, 1864. Gentlemen:—From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofand's German Bitters, I was induced to

give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentiown From Mev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentiown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1864.

Gentlemen:—Having used in my family a number of bot ties of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful indicates of the liver lease of expectite ed. I have also

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